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REPARATIONS AND U.S. DEBTS UNRELATED, IS HUGHES EDICT

"Absolutely No Connection," Says Secretary

HAS RELIEF PLAN

Wants Non-Political Board To Tackle Problem

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, December 29.—Mr. Hughes, the President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, today published a cablegram from the Deutsche Industrie Handelsverein, Berlin, stating that German businessmen would welcome an American commission to study the economic situation and determine the amount of reparations to be paid. Mr. Hughes replied suggesting a board of experts to be appointed until after the meeting of the League of Nations Conference at Paris.

(Reuter's Service)

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 29.—Hughes, the Secretary of State, in a speech here today, suggested settlement of the reparations problem by its removal from political handling to a special board of experts of different nationalities, who findings might be dealt with by the various nations according to their own judgment.

Mr. Hughes, insisting on the foundation of a settlement of the reparations question, said that there was absolutely no connection between reparations and Europe's war debts to America. He contended that the Allies' indebtedness did not diminish Germany's capacity to pay, just as the removal of the indebtedness would not increase Germany's capacity to pay. There was no doubt, he said, that Germany should lose her just claims but America did not wish to see Germany prostrate. The economic recuperation of Germany was essential to the recuperation of Europe. Mr. Hughes firmly disavowed measures which, instead of producing reparations, threatened disaster.

The Secretary of State said that a distinguished American would be willing to serve on the proposed special board of experts. Referring to the Washington Treaty, Mr. Hughes said that, while the three great naval powers were not under any agreement to limit their total tonnage of combatant craft, it ought to be possible to arrange a modus vivendi to preclude wasteful and unnecessary competition.

Berlin, Dec. 29.—An official communique protests against the decision of the Reparations Commission that Germany is voluntarily defaulting with regard to deliveries of timber. It says that the accusation is a complete distortion of facts.

Lausanne, Dec. 29.—Earl Curzon is going to Paris on Sunday to consult with Mr. Bonar Law with regard to reparations. He will return to Lausanne on Tuesday.

Ford May Build Factory In China

(Chung Mei Service)

Peking, December 27.—According to information given out by the Department of Commerce at Washington, Henry Ford is about to extend his automobile industry to the Orient, where he plans extensive manufacturing preparations. They are advised from Shanghai that Ford has undertaken the technical training of 100 Chinese boys.

The Department of Commerce states that this plan is being handled by Mr. Joseph Baile, Ford's personal representative in China. His name is given as the authority for the report that the Chinese admitted for training must be American-born. It is assumed that they will be educated along industrial lines in the Ford plant at Detroit and later come out to China to work in the proposed Ford factories.

EX-SULTAN TO LEAVE

(Reuter's Service)

Malta, Dec. 29.—It is understood that the ex-Sultan will leave for Mecca on January 4 on board a British dreadnought. He will presumably land at Jeddah.

The March Of THE RADIO!

THE CHINA PRESS, realizing the tremendous interest in radio in Shanghai, following the announcement that the city will soon have broadcasting of its own, has asked Mr. E. G. Osborn, of the Radio Corporation of China, to contribute to its columns with the idea that our readers will have first hand knowledge of this modern system of communication. The progress of radio telephony has been almost an overnight wonder, and few people in this part of the world realize its possibilities.

BY E. G. OSBORN

It is not so very long ago that a radio engineer who twisted a dial, adjusted his earpieces, and listened to voices coming out of the ether, would have been burned at the stake. Now we can pleasantly accept the fact that we can transmit the voice and every other type of sound thousands of miles, and in the most up-to-date cities of the world, we grumble if those sounds, as they reach us, are not perfect in articulation and modulation. As a matter of fact, the biggest wonder apart from the radio science itself, is the very complacency with which we accept its performance. The modern generation expects science to perform wonders; so far as radio-telephony is concerned, never has a science kept such faith with the public demand.

For instance, in a brief paragraph in our foreign news, it is cited as a mere incident in the day's work that, in the regular service of London-Paris Air Line Ltd., a storm over the English Channel damaged one of the planes badly enough to necessitate landing, upon reaching the French side; that the pilot, leading his radio-phonized band of the nearest air-line service, three miles beyond Calais, stating his trouble; that a corps of expert mechanics awaited his landing soon afterwards, with the new parts required for repairs; that in fifteen minutes these were completed, the pilot with his dozen passengers ascended to his air lane, and arrived in Paris only twelve minutes behind schedule time!

China, with her vast distances and almost total lack of communication systems as we understand them, offers opportunities for the use of radio-telephony which are unlimited. The difficulty is that few people in this part of the world realize the uses to which radio can be put, and an educative period is necessary to show that it is not a scientific freak but an accomplished victory over newly discovered forces in nature which can help the human to live his life more comfortably. In America, England and on the European continent, the educative period has also been necessary, and has taken the form of what is popularly termed "broadcasting."

By the establishment of transmitting stations in all the principal cities from which news and music are spoken and played and sent through the atmosphere broadcast, and by showing the people how, for an investment of a few dollars, they can sit comfortably at home and listen to the voices and notes at will, the public has been taught to realize that from now on, radio-telephony and all its kindred developments will become as much a part of their daily life as the ordinary telephone, the electric light, and the automobile.

SIMPLICITY OF RADIO

How is it done? It might be expected that a reasonably clear understanding of the operation of a radio-telephone transmitting and receiving station would be difficult for the layman in view of the complexity and unusual nature of the methods employed. Such is fortunately not the case, and it is believed that by the use of a few analogies based on everyday experience, a satisfactory comprehension of this latest application of electricity will be readily attained. We are all familiar with the fact that if we throw a stone into a pool of water, waves will radiate from the spot where the weight hits the surface. In a radio-telephone transmitting station, the ether replaces the water; and instead of the stone, we use a charge of electricity to cause the ripples or waves in the ether. The waves are electrically charged, and when they reach the radio receiving instrument, the voice or note can be translated so that

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Bridge-Redhouse Murder And Suicide Dramatic; Trouble Rose Over Loan

Slayer Accused Victim Of Alienating Women Whose Aid He Had Sought In Collecting Part Of Money Due Him

Exclusive dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS Manila, Dec. 30.—Further details regarding the dramatic murder of Captain Harry Bridge by E. S. Redhouse, a prominent local jeweler here, were made public by the local post of the Philippine Constabulary today.

It appears that as a result of the economic depression Captain Bridge loaned Mr. Redhouse sufficient funds to meet his jewelry commitments, taking a mortgage on the latter's store as security. Captain Bridge and Mr. Redhouse had been friends and companions for many years so the transaction was regarded more in the light of a temporary favor than a business transaction.

Shortly before Christmas Captain Bridge demanded an interest payment on his principal loaned to Mr. Redhouse, which the latter could not, or refused to, meet. An altercation ensued in which Mr. Redhouse promised to make payment as soon as it was possible for him to do so.

In the interim Captain Bridge met Señora Antonia Cruz, a Filipino girl who was a great friend of Mr. Redhouse, and the Captain asked her to help him collect a portion of the debt.

SHANGHAI WILL MAKE MERRY AT PARTIES TONIGHT

All Cafes And Theaters Announce Special New Year's Eve Programs

Shanghaianders will ring out the old and ring in the New Year tonight in a number of gay, heart-free parties on Shanghai's "gay white way," increased during the past few days by the opening of the new Carlton, the Astor House Grill, Maxim's and the new Parisien.

All cafe and theaters in the Settlement have announced special programs and entertainments for 'the night of nights' and a number of clubs and organizations are holding their usual merry New Year's celebrations. The new Carlton, which has had two 'opening' nights, is to entertain its many friends with a tea dance this afternoon beginning at 4 o'clock, and a 'top-hole' celebration tonight featuring their new cabaret program of English entertainers. Manager R. L. Ellis expects to entertain 2,500 dancers in the magnificent new ball-room, and promises that it will be a night to be remembered for many 'moons' to come. Two orchestras will dispense the necessary jazz and serpentine, funny hats and balloons will be distributed.

ST. GEORGE'S St. George's Hall will hold a Bal Masque, beginning at 10 o'clock tonight, with prizes awarded for the best costumes. A special New Year's dinner and dance will also be given tomorrow when a prize raffle will be held. There will also be a tea dance this afternoon.

MAXIM'S Maxim's new cafe will also hold a grand masked ball and dinner de luxe tonight with special prizes for the lady and the gentleman wearing the most original fancy costume. Morris' Musical Masters have a number of new pieces they will try out on the dancers at the New Year's Eve celebration at the new cafe.

DEL MONTE'S The Del Monte promises a 'surprise' for New Year's Eve celebrators tonight in addition to their usual popular Russian ballet, which has been a hit at the cafe for a number of weeks, and their new Hawaiian hula dancers. The Del Monte will also serve a special dinner, and a special 'veg sm' hula in the morning dinner, for revelers.

PARISIEN The new Hotel Parisien, which has just opened on Rue Montauban, at the corner of Rue du Consulat, also promises an exceedingly merry evening for diners and dancers, with George Wain's Wizard Band furnishing the light fantastic urge.

ASTOR HOUSE The new Grill Room will be the scene of the New Year's Eve celebration at the Astor House. Manager Clerico promises the usual good Astor House dinner, to be followed by dancing to the strains of Earl Curran's melodious

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She consented, and a few days later broached the subject to Mr. Redhouse who became violently angry and immediately suspected Captain Bridge of ulterior motives.

TRIES TO COLLECT An impasse occurred last Thursday evening when Captain Bridge called at Redhouse's home in Passey, a suburb of Manila and asked for a portion of the money owing him.

Redhouse burst into a rage stating that the loan was a matter of friendship and not strictly a business transaction. Captain Bridge who was sailing at the end of the week on his vessel the S.S. Sismar for Hongkong, threatened to foreclose his mortgage, unless a portion of the money owing him was immediately forthcoming. Redhouse then descended to personalities and accused Captain Bridge of trying to alienate Antonia Cruz, since she had spoken recently in his behalf regarding the debt. Captain Bridge emphatically denied the accusation, but Redhouse drew a revolver and shot his former friend through the heart.

Neighbors hearing the shooting immediately sent in a call for the police and when they arrived Redhouse had barricaded all the doors and windows of his home and emptied his revolver through a small embrasure at them. They withdrew and sent an urgent summons to the local post of the Philippine Constabulary for reinforcements.

Meanwhile Redhouse telephoned his attorneys to come to his assistance. The police, believing that Redhouse claimed to give himself up allowed the lawyers to pass their car.

DRIVES UP WILL When they drove up to the veranda, Redhouse bade them enter, bidding the door behind them immediately. Instead of giving himself up, Redhouse held them up at the point of his revolver and instructed one to draw up his will, while the other acted as a witness. When the completed will was read to him, he transferred his gun to his left hand and signed with his right, then ordered the lawyers out.

They reported the occurrence to the officer in command of the Constabulary reinforcements which had arrived. From midnight until dawn a pitched battle ensued, with Redhouse holding out against all attacks and driving back the Constabulary troops time and again.

Shortly before sunrise the troops made a concerted attack on the house from three sides. When Redhouse saw that he could no longer maintain his position he turned his revolver against his head and committed suicide.

The hero of the all night battle was Mr. Redhouse's faithful Filipino houseboy, who crouched through the lines on his stomach and gained entrance through a lower window which was unwatched. He made hot coffee and tended his master throughout the night until the latter killed himself. When the Constabulary troops entered they found the boy kneeling at his master's side.

The text of the telegram follows: "Late newspapers reported that Diplomatic Corps requested Government to apply internal loan reserves for repayment of foreign loans overdue. Although unconfirmed the report has greatly disturbed market here. Government bonds unusually depressed. Native interest prohibitively raised. Crisis impending. As foreign creditors are secured upon adequate securities in each case they should refer Government to the particular securities for satisfaction of their claims if any defaulted. They are not justified in encroaching upon the surplus of Customs and Salt Revenues which are not provided for them but publicly reserved for internal loans."

Vanderbilts Here For Tour Of The Far East

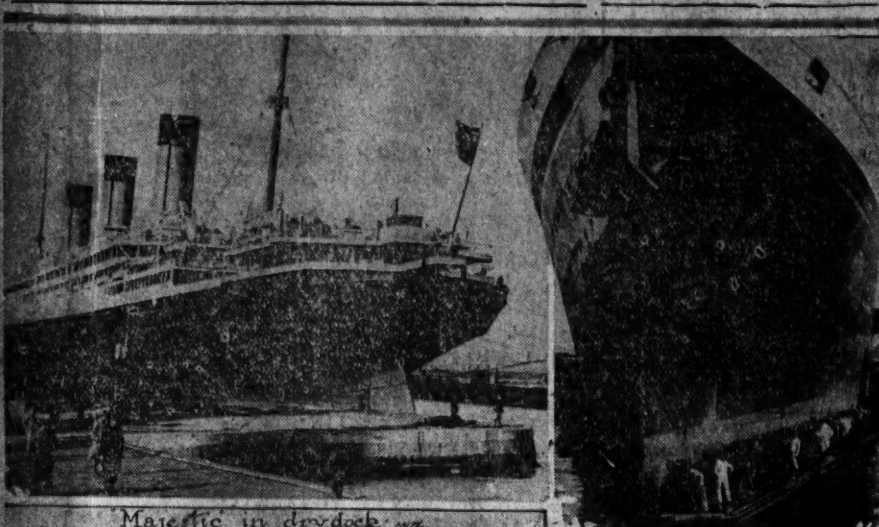
Mrs. Edith Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Cornelia Vanderbilt, of the famous American financial and society family, arrived in Shanghai yesterday on the Empress of Canada on a tour of the Orient. Their home is at Washington, D. C., and Biltmore, the Vanderbilt family home.

Mrs. and Miss Vanderbilt are at the Astor House for a few days, after which they will proceed to Peking. They will return to Shanghai after a short stay at the capital. It is their first trip to the Far East, although they are well known figures in European capitals and watering places.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

The staff of THE CHINA PRESS wishes to extend the compliments of the season to their many friends and readers with best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year. The next issue of THE CHINA PRESS will be on Wednesday morning.

Largest Liner Is Docked In U. S.



Majestic in drydock.

THE White Star liner Majestic, formerly the German liner Bismarck, greatest ship in the world, had to go to the United States Navy drydock in Boston,

Mass., to be hauled out for cleaning and the installation of new eighteen-ton propellers, which, it is believed, will make her the fastest ship afloat. She was docked

in the record time of forty minutes, and almost before the pumps had gotten the water out of the dock hundreds of men were scraping her befouled sides.

They Have Taken The China Out Of Frisco's Chinatown

By Elsie McCormick

Once after the San Francisco fire—we call it that here, although an earthquake by any other name shimmies just as much—a local post stopped moving debris long enough to inquire, "Oh, where are the emells of Chinatown that punctured the salt sea air?"

His question was answered almost before he asked it. The emells returned triumphant, trending on the heels of the last swirl of smoke; they camped out in a row under the jagged shadow of scorched brick walls; and then they settled down comfortably in the newly-built food-shops, restaurants, apothecaries, and lodging houses just as if Chinatown had never been material for a funeral pyre.

But now they have gone again, without even a fire to speed their going. Travel up and down Durant Street as you will, the aroma of the post-debutee shrimp, the perfume of the mid-die-aged clam, and the alleged fragrance of the dowager duck remain only memories—memories to tantalize those who like Chinese atmosphere that is really atmosphere and not just air. No longer is it necessary to clench a clothes-pin on his olfactory organ as soon as he passes Old St. Mary's. Gone, too, are the vagrant wisps of incense smoke that floated out of upper story windows and the sickly odor of the flower of dreams that glided furtively from the basements. Chinatown smells just like the rest of San Francisco.

We feared something like this. That is why we postponed our visit to Chinatown until after we had been home nearly a month. Whenever we found ourselves missing the chromatic pageant of life that passes endlessly on every Chinese alley, whenever the drabness of an Occidental street contrasted too painfully with our memories of the Orient, we consoled ourselves by thinking, "Well at least there is always Chinatown."

CHINATOWN VANISHES But there isn't. The Chinatown of our youthful recollection is gone. It has vanished as completely as the lost Atlantis. There is still a Chinese quarter, of course, but it is as different from the old district as a stage milkmaid is from a real one. The old Chinatown went its tranquil way, living its life as it pleased and appearing totally unconscious of the visiting tourist and his snoop habits. The new Chinatown dresses all up in red and gilt paint, with jingling windbells at its caves, and then sits down self-consciously to wait for said tourist to appear over the horizon.

Our memory of Dupont street was principally concerned with food-shops. Rows of ducks varnished as brightly as a new Rolls-Royce, ducks as fat as if they had been pressed under a complete edition of the works of H. G. Wells, dried abalone that tasted and looked like fragments cut from a leather overcoat, water-melon with albino interiors, and shredded lettuce that must have been up all night in curl-papers crowded visitors out into the street.

On the outer edge of the district, Sing Fat's and a few other shops beckoned the tourist with ivory and silken gestures, but in Chinatown itself the majority of the stores catered almost entirely to Oriental trade. There were pharmacies that served Gila monsters a la mode and that crowded their windows with snaky night-mares bottled in alcohol. There were other shops that sold the soft felt slippers in which Chinese

Local Financial Organisations Wire Appeal To Agien A strenuous protest from leading local Chinese financial organisations has been evoked by the reports from Peking that the Diplomatic Corps has requested the Government to apply the internal loan reserves—the salt and Customs surpluses—to the repayment of overdue foreign obligations.

In this connection a telegram of dissent was despatched yesterday to Sir Francis Agien, Inspector General of Customs, by the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, the Shanghai Bankers' Association and the Shanghai Native Bankers' Association, pointing out the dangers to the national credit within China and appealing to him to preserve the reserve funds.

The text of the telegram follows: "Late newspapers reported that Diplomatic Corps requested Government to apply internal loan reserves for repayment of foreign loans overdue. Although unconfirmed the report has greatly disturbed market here. Government bonds unusually depressed. Native interest prohibitively raised. Crisis impending. As foreign creditors are secured upon adequate securities in each case they should refer Government to the particular securities for satisfaction of their claims if any defaulted. They are not justified in encroaching upon the surplus of Customs and Salt Revenues which are not provided for them but publicly reserved for internal loans."

Due to public confidence in you as custodian of reserves Government bonds have been circulating at a promising price. Should reserves be infringed mischief is done not only to bondholders but also to commercial and financial communities at large with far reaching bad effect even upon foreigners. Knowing that you are responsible for maintaining credit of internal loans and hoping not to tolerate any action interfering with the reserves, we feel obliged to appeal to you for their preservation as you have repeatedly announced. Awaiting favorable reply.

Signed, Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai Bankers' Association, Shanghai Native Bankers' Association.

AMERICAN POST OFFICE CLOSSES AT MIDNIGHT

Agency Quits For Good After Twenty Years Of Service

At midnight tonight when the clock striking 12 usher in 1923 the American Post Office—the only American postal agency outside the actual borders of the United States—will close its twenty years' existence in Shanghai.

The post office is handling the last mail it is to handle today—mail from the President Jefferson from Manila, and the Empress of Canada from Canada, Europe and the United States—and will receive the last mail it will accept for trans-shipment to the United States at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The office will remain open until 12 o'clock tonight to complete the last details before closing for all time, and after the New Year's holiday—on Tuesday—workers will begin dismantling the office by removing the mail boxes.

20 YEARS OLD The local American post-office, which has been the only American postal agency in China, has been in existence for 20 years, being founded shortly after the Boxer troubles in China. The United States was one of the last of the Powers to take advantage of the opportunity opening its own postal agencies and only opened the local office after it became increasingly apparent that China was unable to properly look after the mail of Americans in China. Likewise the United States was one of the first nations to recognize that China had now made every effort to build up a modern and efficient postal service and took the lead at the Washington Conference in returning postal privileges to China.

During the existence of the post office three postmasters have served in Shanghai: Mr. John Darroch was the first American postmaster and served the longest term of any of the three. He was succeeded by Mr. Ed Everett, who, after serving his term, returned to the United States and is now located in San Antonio, Texas. Upon the election of President Harding, the present postmaster, Col. Clyde S. Ford, was named and assumed office. He retires with the closing of the post office tonight after having efficiently served the American public here during his short term of office.

Mr. Ned Murray, the Assistant Postmaster, with whom most of the public making use of the post office have come in touch, has a long record of efficient service in the local office also, having served from the time of the first postmaster.

KENAK'S RECORD Until the appointment of Mr. L. T. Kenake as Superintendent of Mails five years ago the postmaster himself handled the transportation of mails. The job increased in volume with such rapidity, however, that it was found necessary to supplement him with an expert in mail transportation and Mr. Kenake, with a long record of able service with the Post Office department, was selected. It has largely been due to his efficiency that the American post office has been able to

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FIRE SWEEPS 500 HOUSES; MANY PERISH WHILE ASLEEP

Three Blocks Of Huts Off Ferry Road Burn

30 BODIES FOUND

Fire Truck Wrecked En Route And Five Injured

Fire, starting from some undetermined cause and burning in a circle of destruction that cut off all hope of escape, destroyed between five hundred and six hundred Chinese houses in Chinese territory, just off Ferry Road, yesterday afternoon, and caused the death of a large number of Chinese. Thirty bodies had been recovered by the Municipal Fire brigade late yesterday afternoon and it was feared that many others also perished in the flames.

The houses, in reality crude Chinese huts, were located just over the International Settlement boundary line in Chinese territory off Ferry Road, and occupied a space of two or three blocks square. They were inhabited by cotton mill employees, most of whom work nights and were caught like rats in traps yesterday while they slept. Many were unable to escape because of the circle of death described by the all-consuming flames, and were burned to a crisp in their beds. Many others who escaped death by a miracle, were seriously burned and injured from the great clouds of smoke.

FIREMEN INJURED

Sinza station received the call at 2:52 p.m. yesterday afternoon and although the conflagration was outside the Settlement, answered it as a duty of mercy. All available equipment from the station was rushed to the scene and the big Cadillac fire-truck from the station was wrecked while speeding along Knaooh Road when it accidentally struck a tree, near Robinson Road.

The big truck was turned over and five firemen on it more or less injured. All were immediately removed to the Shantung Road Hospital. After having their injuries attended four of the men were able to return to the station but the fifth man is still detained in hospital.

When the Sinza fire-fighters arrived on the scene the fire had already gained a terrific start and the huts were going up in smoke on all sides. Flames swept through them without hindrance and as they were all constructed of dry odds and ends, packed close together, and beyond any available water supply little could be done to save them.

SAVE LIVES

The Sinza fire-fighters, however, utilized every possible means of assistance and after a long and hard battle were able to stop the flames spreading further and save a number of lives of sleeping workers who had been trapped by the flames.

Acting Fire Chief Gordon Dyson personally proceeded to the scene to direct the efforts of the Shanghai fire-fighters, and to assist the Chinese in every possible way and was able to be of great assistance.

The fire yesterday was similar in many respects to the disastrous fire that swept Chapel a year ago when between 400 and 500 huts were consumed in the flames and a large number of Chinese—the actual casualties were never completely discovered—burned to death. And just as the Chapel fire caused several thousand poor workers to be homeless in bitter cold weather the fire yesterday has caused approximately 3,000 cotton mill workers to be forced out of their homes to seek shelter wherever they may. It is expected that some organization will undertake relief work for the homeless from the disastrous conflagration today.

Japanese Fishing Licences To Stand

(Reuter's Service)

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—It is announced that the reduction of 40 percent in fishing licences issued to naturalized Japanese on the Pacific coast, recommended in the recent report of the Royal Commission, will not be adopted for the coming season. Under departmental regulations, however, the number of such licences will be reduced by 50.

The March Of THE RADIO!

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It is audible to the human ear. The translation into audibility of the sound transmitted has been the keynote of Radio Science. The waves sent out by electricity from the antenna, or overhead wires of a transmitting station, are emitted at a tremendous speed—in fact, at the rate of a million and a half vibrations, or frequencies, per second. They pass without appreciable hindrance through wooden or brick buildings; it is not necessary to have the window open to hear the concert from a broadcasting station. Nor, nowadays, is it necessary when reasonably close to a transmitting station, to string ugly wires on the roof or the garage; an indoor antenna, and even the electric-light wires of the building, when used properly, will "catch" the waves just as well. After the waves have been "caught" they must be translated into audible sounds, and the receiving-machines for this purpose are what the public of Shanghai will be interested in.

Many forms of these machines are available, and later they will be described in detail. But when it is stated that they are as simple in operation as an electric iron or a coffee percolator, and require no further knowledge of electricity than those to operate, then it will be realized that radio has indeed become available for everybody's use, man, woman or child.

Very shortly the people in China will have opportunities of studying the first chapters of the art of radio. The value of this primary knowledge is essential because of the future. Already we are doing the allegedly impossible. Who would have thought a year or two ago that we should soon be sitting in our homes and watching a movie film "broadcasted"? And with the picture, the sounds of the unending hoofs of the cowboys, or the "plunk" of the custard-pie? Yet this achievement in radio is not a dream—it is already commercially available and will be in widespread use in a year or two. It was only natural to suppose that once sound could be sent through the air, that the transmission of light would follow. The next step in radio would be the transference of solids from place to place. The thought at first produces a smile, but when one reviews the overnight progress of radio, one must be serious and not be too surprised at such a step.

Says India Will Buy Lancashire Cotton

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 30.—A well-known Manchester merchant who has just returned from India predicted to the Daily News that India would begin buying Lancashire cotton before March. He says that the Bombay bazaar are showing signs that they have had enough Japanese manufactures owing to the latter's habit of delivering inferior stuff after the first order. He draws a cheerful picture of improving conditions in India, which he anticipates will benefit Lancashire and England generally.

Indian Congress Defeats Proposal To Boycott British

(Reuter's Service)

Gaya, Dec. 29.—The National Congress today heavily defeated a resolution proposing a boycott of British goods. The opponents of the resolution declared that it proposed an impracticable policy and would prove economically injurious to the Indian consumer and would also antagonize British labor.

Nagpur, Dec. 29.—The National Liberal Federation has passed a resolution urging acceleration with regard to the introduction of a responsible Government, demanding the Indianization of officer ranks and the reduction of the British element in the Indian Army, and appealing to Indians to enlist in the Territorial Force



BY J. L. BUTTS

The lights were beginning to dim along Foochow Road. Already the clatter of the ubiquitous domino had subsided to a degree such that the policeman on the Honan Road corner could detect nearly every stroke of the Customs Tower clock as it announced the hour of eleven. It was pretty dull and Doong Tsang-zen and Lieu Dee yawned boredly as they turned off the street of delights into Honan Road. There seemed to be no place to go but home, when Doong had a saving inspiration.

There was a singsong establishment nearby, he confided jubilantly to Lieu, where sang a damsel who could yodel notes of a highness that was simply ear-wrecking. Moreover, this talented young thing was a particular friend of his and, though the hour was late, she would be glad to render a couple of selections to dispel the tedium which threatened them. Lieu said this would be eminently O. K. with him. So they went.

Doong introduced the songstress to his friend, sat down with a proud proprietary air and bade the young lady warble. And did she? Well, not so as to be perceptible to the naked ear. She turned up her nose and intimated that Doong might take a long running jump at the Whangpoo, adding other remarks tending to convey to him that he was about as popular with her as an attack of influenza.

For a while Doong wasn't able to articulate very efficiently, but presently his vocabulary and his vocal chords got into harmony and he unloaded a flood of comment calculated to reduce the saucy young siren to a crushed and quivering pulp. She smiled at him sweetly. Doong became incoherent again. Then he delivered a final thunderous stroke.

"If you don't sing for me and my friend," he raved, "I'll go down and tear your name plate off the front door."

"Whenever you're around I have a sore throat," said the young lady, in syrupy tones. "Go and tear the old thing off if you want to."

So Doong went plunging down the stairs, exhaling dark language, to carry out his threat. And he did, and then some. Not only did he yank down the neat brass name plate of the scornful warbler, but he dislocated also the address placards of all the other residents of the establishment—consisting of 12 glass labels, two more of brass and three of wood. With these in his arms he strode furiously to his home in Wuchow Road, where he was next morning arrested on a charge of stealing signboards.

"I did not intend to do anything with the sign boards," he explained to the Court. "I only took them because the girl refused to entertain us."

The Court agreed that it did not constitute theft, but held that this sort of procedure on the part of disappointed seekers after amusement ought to be discouraged and fined Doong and Lieu \$20 each, also requiring them to sign a bond to abduct no more signboards.

TRADE NOTE
The transaction whereby 12 steel bars and a small sackful of sweetmeats changed hands a few days ago may have had little effect upon the general trend of business in the metal or saccharine markets, but it landed Wong Ah-doo and Dzung Ah-yoh in the Mixed Court, whence they ricocheted into the Municipal Jail for a fortnight. The bars, it so happened, didn't belong to Wong, who negotiated the deal.

Dzung had come along with the candy. Wong stated, and had inquired casually if the witness had any old iron to trade. The bars chanced to be lying close at hand, where a contractor had left them, and he hadn't passed to question such providence.

Dzung said that he had received the iron, but he had no idea either that Wong was doing a wrong. He had not maneuvered

Unnecessary Words

Why waste words and advertise for space in describing the many points of merit in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? The most fastidious are satisfied when we state that it cures colds and coughs from any cause, and that it contains absolutely no narcotics or injurious substances. Sold everywhere.

to bring about the deal. He was going to eat the sweets himself anyway if the iron hadn't been there.

DAILY BIRD THEORY BUSTED

Found sneaking about in the enclosed premises of the China General Electric Company, 15 Robison Road, at 2 a.m., Teou Ah-yong was impounded by the Sikh watchman. When it became light enough he was identified as a complete stranger to the company's payroll. Teou admitted that he was not in the firm's employ.

"But I hoped to be," he told the Court. "I was just waiting for the factory to open in order to apply."

Hope deferred one week.

American Post Office Closes At Midnight

(Continued from Page 1)

boast that it handles mail the fastest of any postal agency in Shanghai.

Mr. Kenake entered the postal service in 1893 in the Hawaiian Islands and served in Honolulu until 1906 as Assistant Postmaster and Superintendent of Mails. During his service there he served for a time as the postal commissioner of the Hawaiian Republic founded by the citizens of the islands on the overthrow of the Hawaiian queen until absorbed as a colony by the United States.

TO PHILIPPINES

In 1908 Mr. Kenake was transferred to Los Angeles, and in 1910 went to the Philippines, serving first at Manila and later at Iloilo and Zamboanga. During the time he served as postmaster at Zamboanga General Pershing, then unknown to fame, was putting down the last of the sporadic outbreaks participated in by the Moros. Within a short time Mr. Kenake was transferred back to Manila as an inspector of Mails, continuing in that position until 1917 when he came to China in charge of consularship for the United States at the outbreak of the war.

After serving as official censor for a period he was made Superintendent of Mails and in that position has been responsible for the shipping and receiving of American mails—perhaps the heaviest of any in Shanghai—from and to ships of every nationality. At times 2,200 bags have been received on one vessel although the average per vessel has been about 500 bags. During the last few years the parcel post business, jumping to favor in the United States, also increased by leaps and bounds here, and the volume of parcel business done by the local postal agency has far exceeded that of any other nationality except the Chinese.

Under Col. Ford's administration 39 Chinese clerks have been employed in the American Post Office and nine carriers have been used in distributing the mails to American firms. The only other postal agency in China which has attempted free delivery of mails was the Japanese.

The post office was originally established in one room in American Consulate row off Whangpoo Road, but because of the enormous increase in the amount of mail handled the office has been gradually enlarged and moved toward Whangpoo Road until at the present time it occupies large quarters consisting of five rooms. What disposition is to be made of the present premises is as yet unknown but they will probably be converted into

additional quarters for the American Consulate-General.

All mail remaining in the post office after today, including unclaimed for mail, will be taken care of by the American authorities, and either turned over to the Chinese Post Office for distribution, or distributed by the American authorities. A few employees will remain until the last letter and the last parcel have been disposed of properly.

During the last few days a number of stamp collectors have taken advantage of their fastly fading opportunity by purchasing full sets of the surcharged stamps, which, with the passing of the local post-office, will go out of existence. It is expected that such sets will become valuable in the not distant future.

JAPAN DISSATISFIED

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, Dec. 29.—There is a report that the Privy Council is showing indignation about the Sino-Japanese Convention on postal services which had been placed before it and at the meeting of December 29, the Privy Council passed a resolution attached to the question in a form of a memorial to the Throne. The consensus of the reports in the Tokyo newspapers about it is as follows:—

At the meeting of the Privy Council, Viscount Ito, the chairman of the special committee about the said Sino-Japanese Convention, has stated that the Sino-Japanese Postal Convention has serious defects both in its form and substance, namely, in its form, it is an irregular way to inquire the views of the Privy Council after the Convention has come into force, and it is a serious failure in diplomacy to have left a room for a further dispute between China and Japan by deciding to maintain status quo for the present about the question of post offices in the area of the South Manchuria Railway, in the substance of the said Convention.

Count Uchida, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has replied to the effect that at the time of the conclusion of the said Convention, there had been complications in political situation and also a fear to see political coup, and moreover, according to the arrangements of the nine powers pact at the Washington Conference, it is hoped that the abolition of Japanese post offices in China be effected from the 1st January, 1923, and, thus, the government has considered may lose the opportunity if the signing of the Convention will not be pushed on. Thus, Count Uchida has endeavored to explain the question. However, after all the said resolution to have a memorial to the Throne to urge the government to reflect upon the said question. The government has decided to have a special cabinet meeting about it today.

Advertising Man To Wed Thursday

Mr. Jesse Richard Thompson of the Advertising department of THE CHINA PRESS, and Miss Hilda Maria Allemao will be married at St. Joseph's Church on Rue Montauban on Thursday, January 11. A reception will be held at the Lusitano Club following the ceremony.

C 2240

UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
\$1 First 20 Min. \$3 per Hr.

A Happy New Year



To all its customers locally and elsewhere, the A.O.B.C. wishes a Very Happy New Year.

Even more than in the past it will be the aim of the institution during 1923 to render its depositors a friendly, personal banking service designed to meet fully all their financial needs.

THE
American-Oriental Banking Corporation
45 Nanking Road

Shanghai Will Make Merry At Parties Tonight

(Continued from Page 1)

mule-makers. Dancers have found the unique floor at the Grill to be especially fine for dancing.

The Columbia Country Club announces that there will be no tea dances this afternoon but that the New Year's celebration will begin at 10 o'clock tonight with promises of "a large evening." On Monday the Club will be "at home" to the members from five until eight o'clock. Dancing, tea and finger-neg will be omitted to do their bit for the "at home."

The Shanghai Jewish Club which will give an entertainment consisting of concert and dancing tonight beginning at 10:30 o'clock.

Other clubs and organizations are also holding private parties.

THEATER OFFERINGS

Carter the Magician is the feature at the Isis Theater this afternoon and tonight with his exceptional good bill of mystic wonders. "Sawing a Woman in Half" and "The Lion's Bride" are the featured acts with Miss Evelyn Maxwell, the physis phenomenon. Children will be admitted at half price this afternoon.

The Empire Theater offers Louise Love, Francis Ford and Eddie Polo in "Broken Coin" and Billie Burke in "Misleading Widow." The Victoria Theater announces that "Dangerous Hours," a sensational moving picture dealing with the Soviet in Russia, will be tonight's bill, and Charles Ray in "The Sheriff's Son" at the matinee this afternoon.

The New English Farical Company, composed of English actors and actresses who have been drawing good crowds to the Olympic Theater will present W. W. Wills' amusing play, "A Week End" tonight. "Charley's Aunt" will be given tomorrow and Tuesday nights.

May McAvoy in "Everything for Sale" is billed at the Apollo Theater's New Year's offering. Babe Daniels, the famous come-

Glover's Dog Medicines
Back on "Dog Diseases, their Cause and How to Feed" mailed free to any address.
H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
127 West 24th St., New York, U.S.A.
Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd., Shanghai

dian, in "One Wild Week," will be the appropriate bill at the matinee at the Apollo this afternoon.

Auto-Riding In Ireland Not Much Fun

(China Press Service)

Dublin, Dec. 30.—Irish automobile owners are having hard times. Travel is difficult and dangerous. Many roads are impassable, and repeated hold-up to examine permits discourage motoring. The tax for light cars works out at about ten shillings a week, and many drivers cannot get, under present conditions, more than 100 miles a week out of their cars. If the tax is not paid there is the risk that the authorities may confiscate the car.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Ltd.

FOR ALL FIGURES

L.C.1.

A Very Good Corset
For Slender To Average
Figures, Low Bust and Very
Long Over the Hips, in White Coutille.

All Sizes in Stock.

Price \$6.50 Pair



LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Ltd.



START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

There is no better way to start the New Year right than by taking out a life insurance policy. This is something that must be not merely a good resolution, but must be materialized without delay.

The old year has probably increased your responsibility to your dependents, but it has decreased your insurability. Every year that passes works the same change.

Insurance on your life is cheaper today than it will be a year hence, and it is sound business sense to get it now. You can face the world with a happy heart in the confidence that you have made provision for your dependents through a life insurance policy in a sound company.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

ASIA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OPERATING UNDER AMERICAN CHARTER

Main Office:

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Telephone Central 1861

Branch Offices:

CANTON

Missions Building

HANKOW

1 Tungting Road

PEKING

144 Hatamen Street

Agencies in principal cities throughout China.

TSINAN-FU

Cor. 5th Rd. & 3rd Ma Loo

WHITEAWAY'S SALE

RECORD REDUCTION

COMMENCES ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 2nd

5,000 Remnants of Dress Goods this season's stock to be cleared at

Bargain Prices

500 Real White Blankets size 64 x 84 inches White, Blue Border

Usual Price 9.25

Special Sale Price **\$7.50**

12 Only of Our "Run-easy" Perambulators well upholstered, wired on tyres, English made Wicker or Wood Body

Special Sale Offer **\$31.50**

500 Yards Only Welsh Tweeds all good designs 54" wide

Usual Price \$4.50

Sale Price **\$1.95** yard.

135 Mincing Machines "Sponges" English make Tinned Steel, Will not break, 3 Sheffield Steel Cutting Knives

Usual Price \$5.50

Sale Price **\$3.95** each

50 Only English White Enamelled Bedsteads with Spring, size 3' 6" x 6' 6"

Usual Price \$39.50

Half Price **\$19.75**

50 Only Gent's Tudor Felt Hats, Light grey and Fawn, Good Shape, English made. We are clearing at the

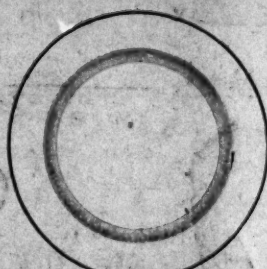
Special Price **\$4.00** each

2,000 Yards Art Felt, Suitable for making up into Bed Room or Nursery Squares

12 Beautiful Colours

Special Sale Price **\$3.95** yard

STOCKS MARKED DOWN TO BARGAIN PRICES



1000 Dozen white plates, English made
MEAT PUDDING
Usually \$6.50 5.50 doz.
Sale \$4.95 3.95 doz.



27 Dozen

Men's union flannel shirts all smart-stripes. Well Cut to be cleared at

\$6.75 each



3000 Only
French Army Blankets, Grey, Size 60" x 80" in.
Sale Price **\$1.50** each



200 Suits

Men's winter py-jamas, Neat striped designs
Worth \$6.50

Sale Price

\$4.95 Suit



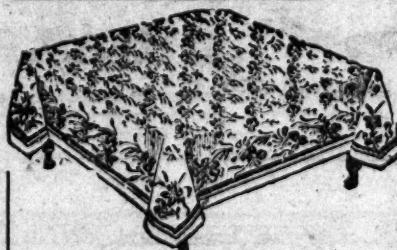
A Super Tea set value. 21 piece set, Green edge design.
Usual Price \$7.50
Sale Price **\$5.50** set



LADIES KID GLOVES
2 Button, Colours, Grey, Fawn, Brown, Black
Special Price **\$4.25** pair



Ladies Striped Milanese Silk Hose
Double Sole Suspender Tops, Black or White
Sale Price **\$7.75** pair



100 Table Cloths, Damask half Bleached, Size 50" x 50"
Special Price **\$2.25** each



W.A. Soeasy Shoes

49 Pairs Only

"So Easy" Style 161 Men's Brown Willow Calf Shoes.

Sale Price **\$14.85** pair



A CARPET OPPORTUNITY

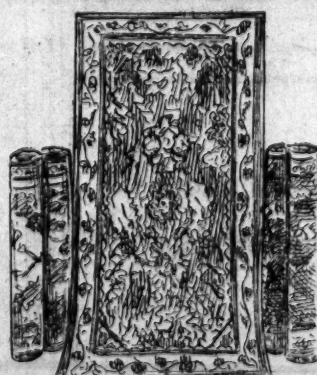
Art Bed Room Squares
English Made, Wool in a number of Charming Light Colourings
Size 12x9 ft. Usual Price \$99.50
Sale Price **\$75.00**

HALF PRICE

THE WHOLE OF THE REMAINING STOCK OF

EVENING GOWNS and CLOAKS

HALF PRICE



Bargains in Rugs

50 Only English Wool Reversible Rugs
Size 54 x 58 inch
Usual Prices \$10.50
Sale Price **\$8.40**



Our Famous Wonder Travelling Rug

Fringed Ends Size 54 x 74 inch
Sale Price **\$4.50** each



125 Dozen Stainless Steel Knives

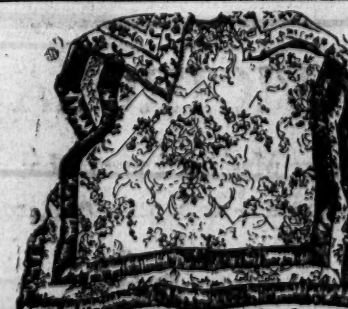
Sheffield Made, Ivorine Handles, Dessert Size, Usual Price \$22.50
Table Usual Price \$24.50 SPECIAL SALE PRICES **\$15.00** and **18.50** doz.



100 ONLY DIMITY
White Bed Spreads, Singlebed size
Usual Price \$13.50
Sale Price **\$10.95** each



51 pairs "Soeasy" Style No. 172 Men's Black Glace Kid Boots
Sale Price **\$16.55** pair



50 Only
Real Woolvena Down Quilts.
Sateen covered, size 6 x 5 feet
Usual Price \$32.50
Sale Price **\$27.50**

Special Bargain Tootals
Black Velvet,
22 wide

Usual Price \$3.25

SALE PRICE **\$1.25** yard

50 Only Ladies' Pure Wool Jumpers in White, Electric blue, Fawn, Saxe, Vieux Rose

USUAL PRICE \$9.50

SALE PRICE **\$7.50**

1,500 yards "Fabricoid" Imitation Leather, In various Shades and Grains. 50 inches wide

Usual Price \$5.50

Sale Price **\$3.95** yard

600 yards. Homespun Tweeds Heather Designs

54 inches wide

Usual Price \$5.50

Sale Price **\$2.95** yard

200 doz. English White China Teacups and Saucers, good strong quality

Usual Price \$5.50

Sale Price **\$3.95** doz.

25 dozen Gents. Day Shirts, good quality striped cotton smart colours, to be cleared during the sale at

\$3.50 each

100 only Men's Wool Tweed Sports Coats, good design, hard wearing quality

Special Sale Price **\$10.50** each

250 yard Indigo Blue Serge all Wool,

54 in. wide

Usual Price \$7.50

Sale Price **\$5.50** yard

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH

"WAYLOO CORNER"

HANKING ROAD — SZECHUEN ROAD

NO CREDIT

FINE CHARLES KRAUCH \$10 FOR RAISING ROW

Second Charge Of Assaulting Wife Dismissed In U. S. Court

Mr. Charles Krauch was fined \$10 for disturbing the peace when he was charged before United States Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton yesterday. Mr. Krauch was charged with having assaulted his wife at 10 o'clock on the night after Christmas in front of the Montford Hotel in Chautauque Road also, but the charge was dismissed.

Mrs. Krauch declared that on December 26 she went to the hotel and hid herself in the bathroom next to the room which Mr. Krauch temporarily occupied. She heard Mr. Krauch talking with two or three women in the room.

The witness stated that when Mr. Krauch met her downstairs he asked her why she was there and at the same time twisted her hands until she was violently thrown upon her knees. The accused then took off his gloves, slapped her on the face with them and then gave her a blow on the neck with his fists. He also called her, she stated, many names, and when she shouted for a Chinese policeman, who was about 50 yards away, for help, the accused told the policeman that he would assault him too if he came near.

Mrs. Teodora Castro, the mother of Mrs. Krauch, who was standing by her daughter when this assault took place, stated that she saw the assault. She also stated that Mr. Krauch beat his wife and Laura, her daughter. They always had swollen faces as a result of the frequent blows that Mr. Krauch gave to his wife, the witness said.

Commissioner Lurton discharged the accused on the charge of assault but fined him \$10 for disturbing the peace and ordered him to pay costs.

Relativity Theory Propounder Is Due Here Today

Professor Albert Einstein, the German savant arrives today on the Haruna Maru. A Zionist delegation will go on board to meet him and Mrs. Einstein.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association and the Quetz Society will hold a joint discussion on the Einstein theory of Relativity tomorrow, beginning at 6 p.m. Dr. Herbert Chaitley will take the chair, and Professor Einstein will be present.

There will also be a reception in honor of Professor and Mrs. Albert Einstein at 9 Route Doumer tomorrow, given by the Jewish Communal Association of Shanghai.

Dr. Einstein's stay in Shanghai will be limited to two days, as he sails on Tuesday for Java enroute to Palestine.

Haimovitch Fined Court Costs For Traffic Violation

Mr. V. M. Haimovitch, of 524 Rue Observatoire, was charged with a breach of the traffic regulations by allowing his motor cycle and side car to be parked in Kluksang Road on December 2 from 9:10 to 10:55 a.m. before U. S. Commissioner N. E. Lurton yesterday.

Inspector Knappe pointed out that only a short distance away a parking place had been on the Bund at enormous cost to the ratepayers. Defendant was warned that vehicles could not be permitted to park for an unreasonable length of time in a congested district like Kluksang Road as 15 or 20 minutes would be a reasonable period, but beyond that it would be unreasonable. Defendant was ordered to pay the costs.

In The United States Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1934, 3:00 p.m.
Cause No. 2006, U. S. v. Meyer I. Greenstone. Motion to quash. U. S. District Attorney; M. L. Heen.

Cause No. 1939, Banque Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Brothers Import and Export Co. Motion to set. H. D. Rodger; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 1670, D. E. Swinehart v. Mrs. E. Swinehart et al. Motion to approve band. Williams, Franklin and Faison; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 1320, Henry Quelch v. P. S. Crawley. On motion for new trial; H. D. Rodger; Williams, Franklin and Faison.

Cause No. 1998, Way Cheong and Co. v. Methodist Episcopal Church South Mission et al. Motion to set. Haskell and Moss; Fessenden and Holcomb.

MUTT & JEFF

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News Brevities

Miss J. B. Ross, daughter of Dr. J. W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, arrived from Canada on the Empress of Canada yesterday for a visit with her father.

Community New Year's calls will be paid by members of the Community Church today.

Arrivals on the Empress of Canada yesterday included Mr. J. F. Newman, an oil man of Los Angeles, Mr. H. H. Girardet of Reiss and Company, Mr. C. J. Williams of Shewan Tomes and Company of Kobe, and Mr. P. H. Mackay of Kobe, who never misses a race meeting.

There will be a public Watch-night service tonight at 11 p.m. in the China Inland Mission hall at 9 Woosung Road.

The American Woman's Club is giving a tea dance at the New Carlton on Wednesday, January 17. Tickets and reservations may be obtained by telephoning Mrs. R. I. Clapp, West 2545.

Dr. C. C. Wu, former Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Canton Government, was a passenger for Hongkong on the Empress of Canada yesterday.

There will be a meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club on Friday, January 5, at the Royal Asiatic Hall at 5 o'clock. Miss Lucille Douglass will speak on the "Development of Chinese Painting," and Mr. Charles Kline will relate some stories of the great strategist—Chu Ko-liang.

Mr. Harold C. Norman, Advertising Manager of THE CHINA PRESS, is a patient at St. Mary's Hospital, suffering from influenza.

Major C. T. Richardson, U.S.A. and Mrs. Richardson were passengers on the Empress of Canada for Manila.

The first tea dance to be given in the new Carlton will be given this afternoon, beginning at 4 o'clock. The English entertainers who assisted at the opening will entertain.

Miss Ann Heck is sailing for Seattle on the President Jefferson tomorrow afternoon.

Judge Skinner Turner of the British Supreme Court made a presentation of a check to Mrs. Henman, head mistress of the Cathedral School for Girls on Friday.

day in appreciation of her services. Mrs. Henman leaves for home on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Morgan are sailing for Yokohama on the President Jefferson tomorrow. Before her recent marriage Mrs. Morgan was Miss Isabelle Parker.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gamewell were among passengers arriving on the Empress of Canada. Mr. Gamewell is the head of the Foreign Missions Board and well known throughout the Far East in missionary circles.

Through passengers on the Empress of Canada for Hongkong yesterday included the Hon. P. H. and Mrs. Holyoak. Mr. Holyoak is with Reiss and Company, and a director of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Mr. Dick Hutchison was fined the costs of the case by United States Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton yesterday when he was charged with leaving Mr. Aaron Glenby's motor car in Avenue Joffre so long it caused an obstruction.

Mr. D. M. Dodwell of Dodwell and Company, and Mrs. Dodwell were among passengers departing for the South on the Empress of Canada yesterday.

A meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association will take place at the Union Church Hall on Tuesday when Dr. P. F. Price will speak on "Church Union in China."

The children of the Union Church Sunday School will observe Toy Sunday this afternoon. Scholars are asked to bring toys, either old or new, to be given to the King's Daughters' Society for distribution to the poor.

Chinese public offices inside the Chinese City and schools will be closed for three days during the New Year holidays. The Bureau of Foreign Affairs will not hold the usual New Year reception on Monday but Mr. Hsu Yuan, the Commissioner, and his staff, will meet in the guest room and exchange greetings.

The Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, Ltd., will celebrate the opening of its new building, 50 Avenue Edward VII, on New Year's Day with a reception beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning. Mr. H. Y. Moh, local cotton magnate and China's envoy to the

You Can't Blame A Cheese For Changing His Mind At Times

By Bud Fisher

Pan-Pacific Conference, is chairman of the board of directors.

The Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee will close its financial campaign next Wednesday, the promoters having every hope that a satisfactory amount of money will be raised.

In view of the New Year Festivities, there will be no Symphony Concert in the Town Hall today.

The official handing over of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway is scheduled to take place today at noon. C. T. Wang, Acting Premier and Director of Shantung Rehabilitation, left Peking for Tsinan Friday, according to a Peking telegram.

Mr. J. S. Burgess, social secretary of the Y.M.C.A., is ill at the Peking Union Medical College, where he was removed on Christmas Day.

The Cercle Sportif Français will turn over the proceeds of the usual Wednesday evening dance on January 3 to the Russian refugee children at Woosung. There will be a concert in conjunction with the dance and Mme. Tcherkaskaya, Mlle. B. Jouravel, Mlle. Fourment and M. Speelman will give their services on this occasion.

The regular meeting of the Home Economics Department of the American Woman's Club which has been fixed for January 3, has been postponed owing to the illness of the speaker.

The American Woman's Club will hold its first general meeting for 1933 on Tuesday at the Carlton Cafe when Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton will give an address on "Women Leaders in Egypt." A plan of the new club building will be shown at the meeting for discussion and approval.

Many old residents of Hongkong will regret to learn of the death of Mr. Cyril Pemberton, who for some years was Secretary of the

China Fire Insurance Co. before its absorption by the Union Insurance Society of Canton. During the past six or seven years Mr. Pemberton had been in charge of the Union's fire department in London.

A party of sixty students of the Hongkong University has been visiting Canton in charge of several of the Professors. They were taken over the Arsenal, the Electric Power Station, the Mint and some of the factories. They also played football and basketball with Canton teams.

The scrapping of the earlier "C" class of light cruiser, several of which are on the China Station, has begun, a start being about to be made with the Cordella and the Carolina.

The steamer London Maru of O.S.K., bound from London for Shanghai and Japan, was reported disabled near Port Said. No definite detail is received, and the local Agency is waiting for further information.

Dr. F. M. Gensburger returned to Shanghai in the past week after an absence of two years in which he was engaged in post graduate work in ophthalmology in France and Germany. In Wiesbaden he was fortunate enough to be enabled to work for a period with Doctor Pagenstecher who is one of the world's leading oculists. Doctor Gensburger is resuming practice here.

Peking Reminded Of Foreign Debts

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, Dec. 30.—The British, American, French and Japanese Ministers on December 23 drew the Chinese Government's attention to the fact that foreign financial obligations were not being met and requested the allocation of a portion of the Customs surpluses for the payment of foreign as well as domestic loans in the future.

VICTROLA

Wherever Music is known, the Victrola is known—and its Superiority Recognized.



Look for the Trade Mark

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Victor Distributor

Make your factory more productive in these short days Use

G-E EDISON

The Dependable Lamp



At Electric Dealers

L40

DOMBEY'S

"Where the Quality is the Thing"



A Small Stock Remaining of

NEILSEN'S

The Aristocrat Among Chocolates

1 lb. boxes \$1.50 to \$2.85 2 lb. boxes \$4.50 to \$5.50 3 lb. boxes \$8.40

Melt Crystallized Fruit	-	-	-	1 lb. box	\$2.75	2 lbs.	\$4.75
Lyons Crystallized Fruit	-	-	-	2 lb. box	-	-	4.25
Crystallized Ginger Cubes	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00
Crystallized Cherries	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00
Smyrna Pulled Figs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.25
Smyrna Layer Figs—Large Box	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.25



DOMBEY & SON, Ltd.

150 Bubbling Well Road

Phone West 641

New Ball Room For Astor; Grill Room Proves Popular

Following the opening of the luxurious Astor House Grill Room, the palatial Carlton, the new Hotel Parkside and Maxim's Cafe, comes the announcement from Manager, Roger L. Moore of the Astor that his hotel plans "one of the finest ball rooms in the Far East, to be completed on July first at the cost of \$100,000."

Work has already started on the new hall which will take the place of the usual Summer pavilion, now being dismantled. The new ball room will embrace every modern improvement and will be the last word in dancing palaces, Mr. Moore said yesterday. "It will be up to the standard established by the new Grill room, which is proving so popular."

The grill room itself is one of the most remarkable dining and dancing rooms in the world. It is by far the most luxurious in the Far East and ranks with those of the leading hotels in America and Europe, ideas having been adapted from several and co-ordinated with local possibilities to fashion the unusual establishment.

FIRST IN HONGKONG

The first grill room in the Far East was established at the Hongkong Hotel seven years ago through the enterprise of Mr. J. H. Taggart, then manager of the hotel. He had been ten years with the company, joining in a junior capacity and later rising to be assistant manager and then manager.

Today he is the managing director of The Hongkong Hotels, Limited, which owns and operates the Astor and Palace here, the Wagon-Lits in Peking, the Hongkong Hotel, Repulse Bay Hotel and Peak Hotel at Hongkong, and leases the Klee here and the Terminus at Hankow. Under Mr. Taggart's direction three other hotels are projected: the Majestic here, Peninsula at Kowloon and the Shamone Hotel at Canton.

COST \$55,000

The Astor House Grill Room was Mr. Taggart's idea and following a conference here with Manager

Mandate To Name Chang As Premier

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Dec. 30.—Upon receipt of notification that the Senate had approved the nomination of General Chang Shou-tseng yesterday evening, the President summoned General Chang to a conference with regard to the new Cabinet but as selection of the latter has not been completed, mandates covering the change in the administration will not be issued until this evening.

The Cabinet met this morning. All the ministries were represented, and the Cabinet tendered its resignation en bloc, which the president accepted together with that of the Acting Premier which had been previously submitted.

The Mandates expected this evening are as follows:

- (1) Mandate appointing the resignation of the Acting Premier.
- (2) Mandate appointing General Chang Shou-tseng Premier.
- (3) Mandate accepting the resignation of Dr. C. T. Wang's Cabinet.
- (4) Mandate appointing the Acting Cabinet Ministers whose appointment will be subject to confirmation by Parliament.

Greeks Thank U. S. For Relief Work

(Reuter's Service)

Athens, Dec. 30.—The Government today expressed its great appreciation to members of the American Relief Commission for the successful evacuation of 45,000 Greeks from the war areas, together with the assurances that the Government will do everything possible to assure their maintenance and will open asylums for the widows and orphans created during the recent fighting.

Former Head Of Dutch Oil Co. Is Ordered To Pay

(Reuter's Service)

The Hague, Dec. 29.—The Courts have ordered M. E. Deen, the former manager of the Perak Petroleum Company to pay the Company 4,786,000 florins compensation with 5 percent interest from November, 1915, on account of 1,500 ordinary shares of the Southern Perak Company which he sold to the plaintiffs in 1909. The plaintiffs pleaded that the lands conveyed by the transfer of shares do not yield enough oil to be worked at a profit.

REVENUES DECREASE

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, D.C., Dec. 30.—Colonel Rufus Lane was nominated Adjutant General and Inspector of the United States Marine Corps with the rank of Brigadier General. Colonel Lane served overseas with the rank of Major in command of a Battalion of the Second Marines in the action at Belleau Wood. He received the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action.

Jewish Women Give Dance For Local Charities

(Reuter's Service)

The Jewish ladies of Shanghai headed by Mrs. R. E. Toeg, are promoting a ball at the Town Hall on Wednesday in aid of local charities. The Silas Brothers and a number of others will contribute to make the evening a very pleasant one, and the program this year will vie with previous ones.

The Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Societies have in the past held such balls with great success, and last year's function at the Astor Hall, when the floor was packed to overflowing will still be fresh in the memory of many. This time the venue is the Town Hall, and the plans for same have been ambitious.

On Wednesday afternoon at the Town Hall the Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Societies are giving an "At Home," admission to which will be fifty cents for children and a dollar for adults, including a display of various dances, and there will be recitations and solos, and should attract a large number of people.

London Cabinet O.K.'s Law's Plan For Conference

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 30.—A Cabinet Council yesterday endorsed the main principles of the policy which Mr. Bonar Law will expound at the Paris Conference.

The program is not disclosed but it is foreshadowed that Britain will offer partially to remit the Allies' indebtedness to her, the latter consent to a reduction of the German indemnity to a figure in the neighborhood of £25,000,000,000. Britain will propose a moratorium for Germany of between 2 years and 4 years, subject to effective measures connected with the re-establishment of German finances and securing economic guarantees from Germany. Britain will even lay down penalties in the event of non-fulfilment but will object to the French so-called productive guarantees.

Australia Gives Up Effort To Find Oil

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, Dec. 29.—Owing to an excessive inflow of water the Government is abandoning oil boring in Roma where it has spent £35,000.

C. 7700-7528

(Reuter's Service)

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They Have Taken The China Out Of Frisco's Chinatown

(Continued from Page 1)

town padded up and down its streets.

WHAT ONE SAW

There were jade hair ornaments for the women and gold and seed-pearl headpieces for young babies. Chinese ladies went shopping and returned with a hunk of unwrapped pork dangling from a piece of string, just as they do in Shanghai. Extra policemen were stationed at intervals along the street, and the veiled hint of lawlessness raised gooseflesh on sensitive tourist skins. From second story windows fell sounds which suggested that bars of music were being forcibly ejected after a tussle with the law.

The sub-title now reads, "And after four or five years of travel, she came back again." Changed? We'll say it has. Since our absence in New York, Europe, and the Orient, Chinatown has been manicured, mangled, mangled, and mangled. Dupont street, as far as we wandered, is lined on both sides with curio stores. No more do open-faced food-shops crowd the pedestrian over the curb. The show-windows are all politely limited by plate-glass, and the varnished duck has been superseded by so-called curios, the most curious thing about many of them being how the shop-keeper gets away with the price he asks.

Surprising, too, to any San Francisco returned prodigal is the extent of the Japanese invasion. Chinatown might well be christened "Little Nippon." The Japanese curio-shops do not exactly advertise their nationality, but anyone fresh from the Orient can tell them, both by the baby toris and cheap lacquer in the windows and by the buck-teeth and misdeed-to-order hisses behind the counter.

Since we left home, the Chinese-American backfish has discovered

the curling-iron. In former days, her favorite coiffure consisted of a sleek part, biscuits over the ears, and a half-hearted bang over the forehead. Now she crimps, frizzes, and puffs until her head resembles a black haystack. The most extreme hair styled that we've seen thus far in San Francisco were observed on the streets of Chinatown. She has also discovered the lipstick, and the result is that she looks as if she had just kissed a freshly-done oil portrait of a ripe tomato. The Chinese-American maiden apparently never wears her native trousers any more, unless she happens to be a cigarette-girl in one of the leading cabarets. Even the children have been thoroughly modernized. In place of the embroidered and padded toddlers of times past, one sees small Chinese boys in freshly-ironed sailor suits and little, bare-kneed girls in a fluff of dainty white skirts.

After wandering through these disillusioning pastures to the extent of two blocks, we came finally to one of the food-shops. Here at last, we said, is a glimpse of the old Chinatown. To be sure, there were no steam-rollered ducks at the entrance, but there must, we argued, be some real Oriental viands inside. We peered hopefully through the door and were just in time to see a Chinese matron buy four cans of Campbell's Soup. Hardly had we recovered when a delivery automobile tore down the street, its painted sides reading, "Dragon and Company. Pies, Cakes and Fine Pastry." It stopped at a dark entry, before which tourists had probably often chattered, and the Chinese delivery-boy disappeared up the stairs, bearing aloft two large custard pies.

We walked slowly back to Market street, thoroughly convinced that, compared with the old-time Chinatown, the lost Atlantis is as much alive as Atlantic City.

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Turkish Delegates More Conciliatory

(Reuter's Service)

Lausanne, Dec. 29.—The Russian delegates to the Lausanne Conference have issued an appeal for conciliation, promising against the Allied Black Sea policy, hinting that the Washington decision on the subject are thereby rendered impossible and requesting America to help to build up Russia.

Lausanne, Dec. 29.—The Turkish reply to Earl Curzon with regard to Mosul completely maintains their previous point of view, requiring that Mosul shall be incorporated with Turkey.

Lausanne, Dec. 29.—The Minorities Sub-Commission has made some progress today. The Turks refused to agree to the establishment of any control over minorities but this decision need not be taken into account since the treatment of minorities will become a matter for the League of Nations, which Turkey is joining. The Turks have accepted reciprocity as between Turkey and Greece.

British Firms Are Negotiating For Russ Concessions

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, December 29.—Speaking at the Pan-Russian Soviet Congress at Moscow, M. Kamenoff, highly approved the agreement between the firm of Otto Wolf and the Soviet Government. He pointed out the necessity of a definite arrangement with Mr. Urquhart of the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Company.

It is learned from a Russian source that British concerns, including a well-known petroleum company and a London banker, who is said to have taken part in financing Krupp's agricultural concessions in Russia, are negotiating with the Soviet Government with regard to the return of their property in Russia as well as with regard to new concessions.

Obituary

MR. L. S. SPAFFORD

Funeral services will be held this afternoon at Bubbling Well Chapel for Mr. Lorne S. Spafford, who died of pneumonia at the General Hospital.

LANE APPOINTED

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, D.C., Dec. 30.—Colonel Rufus Lane was nominated Adjutant General and Inspector of the United States Marine Corps with the rank of Brigadier General.

Colonel Lane served overseas with the rank of Major in command of a Battalion of the Second Marines in the action at Belleau Wood. He received the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action.

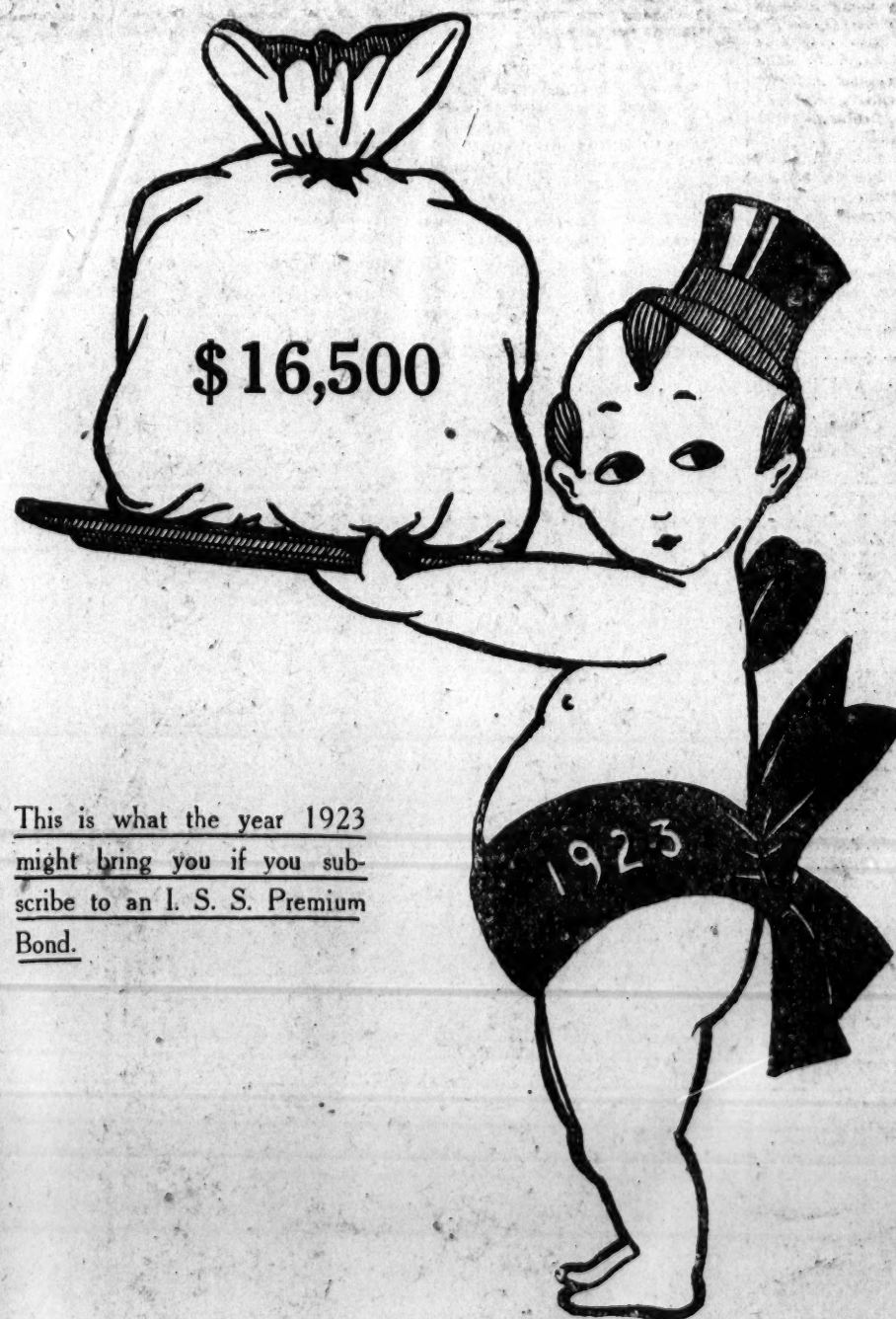


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7, AVENUE EDOUARD VII.

"TANSAN, BOY!"

SEND GIFTS TO REFUGEES AT WOOSUNG TODAY

Tender Leaves At Noon—Acknowledge More Contributions For Russians

New Year's cheer will be provided for the Russian refugees on board the fifteen portless vessels anchored at Woosung today through the courtesy of a number of Shanghai citizens with a heart who have contributed freely to a fund to wish them a substantial happy New Year.

A special tender has been provided to carry the New Year's gifts to Woosung today, leaving the Customs jetty at 12 o'clock, and any who still desire to make contributions of clothing, foodstuffs or other gifts may send whatever they desire to the tender. The tender will be expected to make it possible to find the refugees.

REFUSED OFFER
The refugees have definitely refused the amnesty offer made by the Soviet through Mr. Y. Grosse, Commissioner for Russian Affairs, and as the Chinese authorities are adamant in their refusal to allow the refugees to land at Woosung, the latter will be forced to sail within a few days. Sailing is delayed because of Admiral Stark's reference of where to proceed, in the hopes of finding a port of welcome. The refugees have already been refused permission to land in Korea, Japan, and China, and are expected to go next to Hongkong, Manila or Saigon. Reports from the Soviet indicate that there is no possibility of the refugees going there.

A number of the refugees are reported to have found means of subsistence in Shanghai and have left the ships and taken up their residence here despite the order of the Chinese authorities at Woosung.

Madame E. Grosse of the Russian Benevolent Society Committee, who has been receiving contributions on behalf of the refugees at Woosung, and also on behalf of the orphans at St. Michael's, reports that numerous contributions have been received during Christmas, a portion of which have already been acknowledged in THE CHINA PRESS.

Madame Grosse wishes to acknowledge the following contributions with sincere thanks:

The Asiatic Petroleum Co., 100
Unions Petroleum Oil.

Mr. Carlson \$50.00
Mr. and Mrs. E. Hoff 10.00
Mrs. R. M. Vanderberg 25.00
Mr. O. M. Green 15.00
Anonymous 22.40
Mr. O. Loehr 2.00

Mrs. E. A. Everall 5.00
Mrs. Hazel L. Bauckham 20.00
Anonymous 10.00
Mrs. L. H. Turner 10.00
C. A. 5.00
Mr. C. G. Humphrys 45.00

Collected by Dean Symons, 100.00
Mrs. E. G. Tewksbury 5.00
Miss S. Lunnaw, Soochow 3.00
Mrs. D. Lee 5.00
Mr. A. H. Haslund 25.00
Miss M. Smith, Yangchow 20.00
Mr. & Mrs. J. T. W. Brooke 25.00
Mr. Rev. P. Graves 25.00

Collected by Rev. C. F. McRae 97.00
Mr. Chang Nih Yun 10.00
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Rev. R. C. Wilson 14.00
Mrs. H. Fitz Gerald 10.00

Collected by Mrs. D. Fleming E. W. N. 100.00
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D. F. 5.00
W. H. 5.00
W. H. 5.00
J. P. 5.00
G. A. J. 5.00
G. 5.00
W. S. 5.00
J. D. 5.00
J. B. R. 5.00
A. E. C. 3.00
G. E. O. 2.00
J. C. B. 2.00
G. E. C. 2.00
R. H. B. 2.00
J. A. C. 2.00
P. Y. C. 1.00
C. A. H. 1.00
M. M. 1.00
W. R. B. 1.00

Collected by Rev. A. N. Towland 80.00
Mr. W. Harvey 10.00

French Warships Collide Near Brest

Exclusive dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS
Paris, Oct. 29.—A collision occurred off Brest yesterday evening between the French destroyer La Touche and the submarine Clotilde. Both vessels suffered slight damage but no lives were lost. The crew of the submarine were taken aboard the destroyer and landed at Brest, whither the submarine was towed early this morning. Heavy fog was the cause of the accident.

The destroyer La Touche is one of the latest models of French Torpedo destroyers. It was launched in 1915 from the Naval Base in Toulon and is reported to have sunk no less than ten German submarines in the Mediterranean and the English Channel.

Ginling College Girls Present Play

(China Press Correspondence)

Nanking, Dec. 26.—The celebration of the Christmas season at Ginling College for Women began Saturday evening with an entertainment for the entire group, including the children of the day school which is held within the College walls. A reading and music appropriate to the occasion were followed by the distribution of gifts from a large tree.

Then came Christmas carols and the serving of simple refreshments. The principal event of the evening was the presentation by the foreign members of the faculty of a one-act play, "Why the Chimes Rang," a story based on a Christmas legend of long ago. While the little play was staged with the most modest equipment, the effect was dignified and impressive, and was much enhanced by accompanying music from the organ, the chanted message of the angel, and the angelic chorus, represented by the student glee club in the distance.

Sunday was largely given up to rest and church going. In the evening a special meeting of the student Young Women's Christian Association was held, and later, baskets of food and gifts were taken to needy families in the neighborhood. Just before twelve o'clock a group of the students went from court to court of the old palace, which is the present home of the College, singing Christmas carols.

On Tuesday noon the Chinese teachers of Ginling tendered an elaborate feast to the women of the faculty and their house guests, which was especially enjoyed by those of the company to whom the experience was a new one.

Colonial Income Tax Plan Drawn Up By Committee

(Reader's Service)

London, Dec. 29.—The Inter-Departmental Committee on Income Tax in the Colonies, not possessing a responsible Government has drafted a model Ordinance. The Committee recommends that this should be sent to all the Colonies and Protectorates where income-tax laws have already been enforced and the Colonial Governments should be advised to repeal the existing laws and to introduce fresh legislation on the lines of the Ordinance.

The provisions in the Ordinance are mainly based on the procedure in the United Kingdom. The Committee suggests that the Colonies should tax income originating from the Colony or received in the Colony. With regard to assessment of business profits the tax should be levied on the "chargeable sum" of any person for the year preceding the year of assessment. A flat rate of tax should be adopted in the case of companies. The Governor of a Colony may issue a proclamation exempting from tax the interest on Government loans. With regard to assessment of non-resident traders, the Committee recommends the appointment of an agent in the United Kingdom of each Colony imposing income tax.

Dutch Skipper And Pilot Jailed For Wrecking Ship

(Reader's Service)

Widdellburg, Dec. 29.—The Local Court today sentenced the Captain of the Dutch steamer, Zuiderdijk, which collided with and sank the British steamer, Exardian, in the Scheldt, near Flushing, in September, causing the death of six of the latter's crew, to three months' conditional imprisonment and three years' supervision, and the Dutch pilot of the Zuiderdijk to six months' imprisonment. The Captain's sentence means that he will not be imprisoned so long as his behavior is good.

Indian Girl Proves Piano Marvel



Georgette La Motte

GEORGETTE La Motte, an American-Indian girl, though only fifteen years old, has made a sensation in Paris by her marvelous piano playing. Miss La Motte, who comes from Pawhuska, Okla., studied in Kansas City, New York and Paris.

U. S. POST OFFICE SENDS LAST MAIL THIS AFTERNOON

Late Tender For President Jefferson Leaves At 2:30 a.m. Tomorrow

The last mail to be dispatched by the American Post Office for the United States will go on the President Jefferson and is to close at noon today. Beginning tomorrow all mails must be posted at the Chinese Post Office.

The Jefferson is due at Woosung this morning and leaves tomorrow morning. The tender with incoming passengers is expected to reach the Customs jetty about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The vessel is due in Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama on January 16.

By special arrangement, those passengers who are sailing on the Jefferson will to enjoy the New Year's night ashore, may leave from the Customs jetty at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. A passenger tender will leave at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and all baggage should be delivered to the jetty by 4 o'clock.

The Empress of Canada brought a heavy mail and many prominent passengers from America yesterday and sailed for Hongkong late in the evening. The liner takes 45 first class passengers from this port.

Two mail boats from America are due here next week end, and three liners will sail for San Francisco next week after the President Jefferson.

Both the President Cleveland and President Madison are expected to arrive in Shanghai on January 7. The Cleveland comes from San Francisco and the Madison is coming from Seattle.

The President Lincoln is scheduled to sail from Woosung next Wednesday, and the President Tait and Korea Maru are due to sail on Sunday, January 7. All the three boats will go to San Francisco via Japan ports and Honolulu.

The next mail from Europe is expected in Shanghai tomorrow afternoon or Tuesday morning on the M. M. steamer Ambrose.

Outbound mail for European ports will be despatched by the Chinese post office on the Harana Maru next Tuesday and is to close at 10 a.m. for ordinary and 9 a.m. for registered matter. The vessel will arrive from Kobe about noon today and sails on Tuesday afternoon. The tender with outbound passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

COMMISSION ON 'HONORS' WOULD REVISE SYSTEM

Recommend That Reasons For Distinction Be Submitted

(Reader's Service)

London, Dec. 29.—The report of the Honors Commission, which was appointed on July 18 to assist Prime Ministers in recommending honors to the Government, recommends the appointment of a Committee not exceeding three persons, not members of the Government, for the duration of the office of the Government to whom the names of persons for appointment to any dignity or honor owing to political services will be submitted, before they are submitted to the King, with a statement of their services and the reasons for the recommendation and also a statement from the patronage Secretary or party manager that no payment or expectation of payment to any party or political fund are directly or indirectly associated with the recommendation.

In the event of the Committee reporting against any name and the Premier being determined still to recommend the name, the King shall be informed of the Committee's report. An act should be passed penalizing anyone promising to obtain or endeavoring to obtain an honor in respect of payment and anyone promising payment in order to receive an honor. The Commission is strongly of opinion that, before submitting to the King the name of any person domiciled or lately domiciled in any Dominion, the Premier, through the Colonial Secretary, should inform the Governor-General or Governor concerned. It is understood that a Governor-General should consult his Prime Minister.

JAP' BANK FAILS

Exclusive dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS
Vancouver, B.C., Dec. 30.—Court proceedings today revealed the fact that the Nippon Kinshu Savings bank which closed its doors owing to its Japanese depositors \$265,000, had only \$500 capital on hand, and assets amounting to \$209,000.

Tokio 'Opposition' To Base Stand On Council's Attitude

(Reader's Service)

Tokio, Dec. 30.—The unprecedented action of the Privy Council yesterday finds little editorial comment in this morning's newspapers.

It is the opinion of very well-informed persons in politics that no Cabinet crisis is immediately probable because the Privy Council's resolution constitutes merely "advice and warning."

It appears that the action of the Privy Council was based mainly upon their objections to the Cabinet's agreeing to the Convention with regard to foreign post offices in China without first consulting the Privy Council, but yesterday's meeting of the Council passed the Post Office Convention. The representation to the Throne is therefore generally taken as the Privy Council's warning to the Cabinet against ignoring the Council in the future.

The Cabinet meeting this afternoon is not expected to do more than explain the general policy

vis-a-vis China to the Privy Council. The subject may that the action of the Privy Council will have no re- sult immediately but will prob- ably form the background of the oil and the Throne. Those who are best informed on suit coming action of the Diet.



Make 1923 The Turning Point In Your Career

What will this New Year mean to you? Will it find you better prepared for the future than you were a year ago? Perhaps you have let this closing year slide by without carrying out good resolutions. But don't worry about the past. Look forward to this New Year—1923, with happy confidence. Let it find you in a bigger, more responsible position in the work you like best. Let this New Year be your stepping-stone to go up, through specialized training, to a position that means more money and more comforts as the days go by. Make 1923 your stepping-stone from the ranks of the poorly paid. Why not—

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☐ Heavy Electric Traction	☐ Bookkeeping	☐ Architectural Drafting
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☐ Telegraph Engineering	☐ Business Letter Writing	☐ Architectural Drafting
☐ Telephone Work	☐ Higher Accounting	☐ SHIP DRAFTING
☐ MECHANICAL ENG.	☐ Cert. Public Accounting	☐ Contracting Building
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☐ Boilermaking or Designing	☐ ADVERTISING	☐ Heating and Ventilating
☐ Sheet-Metal Work	☐ Window Trimming	☐ Good English
☐ AUTOMOBILES	☐ Show Card Writing	☐ Languages
☐ Automobile Repairing	☐ Outdoor Sign-Painting	☐ Superintendent
☐ STEAM ENGINEERING	☐ CIVIL SERVICE	☐ Foreman
☐ Steam-Electric Engine'g	☐ Railway Mail Clerk	☐ TEXTILE MANUFACTUR-
☐ Marine Engineering	☐ TRAFFIC MANAGER	☐ ING
☐ Refrigeration Engine'g	☐ ILLUSTRATING	☐ Chemistry
☐ Gas Engineering	☐ Cartooning	☐ COAL MINING
☐ LOCOMOTIVE ENG.	☐ Ornamental Designing	☐ Metal Mining
☐ Locomotive Firing	☐ Common School Subjects	☐ Navigation
	☐ High School Subjects	☐ AGRICULTURE
		☐ Poultry Raising

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DINNER DE LUXE
NEW YEAR'S EVE

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MAXIM'S

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Manager.

"FOLLOW THE CROWD"

D. A. R. CHAPTER, FIRST IN CHINA, IS FORMED HERE

American Women Organise
Branch Of National
Association

The first chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution in China, and the second in the Far East, was formally inaugurated here yesterday at a meeting of the ladies, lined up in the front of the heroes of the days of '76. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Samuel Ellis, 9 Hankow Road, and Mrs. H. S. Dickerson was named Regent of the new chapter. Application for permission to form a Shanghai chapter of the organization was made by a number of ladies qualified for membership some time ago and recently the authorization was given by the headquarters at Washington, D.C., and Mrs. Dickerson was named as Organizing Regent. Plans for the forming of the local branch were rapidly completed and this was formally effected yesterday. The only other chapter, in the Far East is that in the Philippines.

Besides Mrs. Dickerson, the officers named are Mrs. Elisabeth Wilbur, First Vice Regent; Mrs. W. W. Bartlett, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. Eya Reynolds, Treasurer; Mrs. Benjamin Chaplain; Mrs. G. S. Ewold, Recording Secretary; and Mrs. R. P. Roberts, Registrar. Also present at the meeting were Mrs. Phil Dunbar, Miss Wilbur and Mrs. Ellis.

NOTICE

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ing, Szechuen Road, fourth floor,
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54972.

Toy Engine Starts Small House Fire

Slight damage was done to the
interior of a house at 27 Temple
Lane, occupied by a Russian fam-
ily yesterday afternoon at 3.40
o'clock when fire, started by sparks
from a toy engine, caught some
cotton. Buckets of water were
thrown on the blaze by the occu-
pants, and swift and efficient work
by the Central brigade ended the
fire.

ORDONNANCE CONSULAIRE No. 77

ELECTIONS MUNICIPALES

29 Decembre 1922

Nous, Auguste WILDEN, Consul
General de France a Chang-
hai, Chevalier de la Legion
d'Honneur.

Vu l'Art III du Reglement
d'Organisation Municipale du 14
Avril 1883, modifie par les ordon-
nances Consulaires du 23 Decem-
bre 1907, du 24 Decembre 1909
et du 16 Fevrier 1919.

Avons ordonne et ordonnons:

ARTICLE I

Les elections pour le remplace-
ment de M. M. SHOOP, Membre
Etranger, demissionnaire, et de
M. M. A. CHAPEAUX et P.
MAILLY, Membres Francais, et
W. J. N. DYER et Hugh MARTIN,
Membres Etrangers, arrives au
terme de leur mandat, sont fixes
au Mercredi, 17 Janvier mil neuf
cent vingt-trois.

Le scrutin sera ouvert de dix
heures du matin a quatre heures
de l'apres-midi.

ARTICLE II

La liste electorale, dressée
conformement aux dispositions
des Ordonnances Consulaires des
28 Decembre 1907, 24 Decembre
1909 et 15 Fevrier 1919, sera
affichee aux lieux ordinaires,
tant en la Chancellerie du Con-
sul General de France que
dans les Bureaux du Conseil
d'Administration Municipale, du
premier Janvier au dix-sept Jan-
vier mil neuf cent vingt-trois.

ARTICLE III

Toutes reclamations ou con-
testations pouvant se produire
au sujet des inscriptions d'elec-
teurs seront jugees sommaire-
ment sans frais et sans recours
par le Consul General de France,
Soussigne, jusqu'au seize Janvier,
mil neuf cent vingt-trois, a midi,
heure a laquelle la dite liste
electorale sera irrrevocablement
close et arretee.

ARTICLE IV

Les regles concernant le vote et
l'eligibilite, telles qu'elles ont ete
fixees par le Reglement du 14
Avril 1883, modifiees par les
Ordonnances Consulaires des 27
Decembre 1901, 23 Decembre 1907,
24 Decembre 1909 et 15 Fevrier
1919, devront etre appliquees.

ARTICLE V

Les fraudes et manoeuvres
fraudeuses en matiere electorale
seront jugees et poursuivies con-
formement aux dispositions de
l'Art. 75 de la Loi du 28 Mai 1836.
Fait a Changhai, en l'Hotel
Consulaire,

le vingt-neuf Decembre mil neuf
cent vingt-deux.

Le Consul General de France,

Signe: A. WILDEN.

Pour copie certifiee conforme,
Changhai, le 29 Decembre 1922.

Le Chancelier,

Signe: H. BONNAPOUS.

55018 J. 4

Ordonnance Consulaire

No. 78.

Election de

Commissaires Fonciers

le 29 Decembre 1922.

Nous, Auguste WILDEN, Consul
General de France a Chang-
hai, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur.

Vu l'Ordonnance Consulaire No. 19
en date du 16 Decembre 1919,
rendant executoire le Reglement
d'Expropriation de la Concession
Francaise de Changhai.

Vu le § III de l'Art. 6 du dit
Reglement.

Avons ordonne et ordonnons ce
qui suit:

Des elections pour la nomination
de 4 Commissaires Fonciers, 2
membres titulaires (1 Francais et
1 Etranger) et 2 membres sup-
pléants (1 Francais et 1 Etranger)
en remplacement de M. M. CH.
BARRIERE et J. M. TAVARES,
Commissaires titulaires, et F.
SAILLOU et Vyvyan DENT, Com-
missaires suppléants, arrives au
terme de leur mandat, auront lieu
en meme temps que les Elections
Municipales le Mercredi, dix-sept
Janvier, mil neuf cent vingt-trois.

Fait a Changhai, en l'Hotel
Consulaire,

le vingt-neuf Decembre mil neuf
cent vingt-deux.

Le Consul General de France,

Signe: A. WILDEN.

Pour copie certifiee conforme,
Changhai, le 29 Decembre 1922.

Le Chancelier,

Signe: H. BONNAPOUS.

55018 J. 4

All Advertisements must
be prepaid. Replies must
be called for.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from February 1st, five
rooms fully furnished house.
Furniture to be taken over at
moderate prices. Rent Tls. 70.
Address Box No. 296, THE CHINA
PRESS. 54988 J 4

NEWLY built 5 roomed house,
East Paoching Road, off North Sze-
chuen Road Extension. Rental Tls.
40. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, No.
121 Szechuen Road. Telephone C.
1119. 54739

FOUR roomed house, large garden,
Dixwell Road. Entry middle
February. Rent Tls. 45. Fittings to
be taken over. Address Box 286,
THE CHINA PRESS. 54952 D 31

FIVE roomed house to let, unfur-
nished, on Avenue 30th, from 1st
February. Has small garden and
garage. Apply to Box 288, THE
CHINA PRESS. 54961 J 6

TO LET, 4 roomed house, with
lease for 2 1/2 years. Furniture and
fittings to be taken over. Moderate
rate. Apply to 13, Avenue Road,
near Carter Road. 54929 J 6

TO LET: From 1st February, fine
6 roomed house with every modern
convenience, near French Park.
Apply at premises No. 41 Avenue
Dubai. 54930 J 3

SMALL well furnished house of
three rooms, bath and kitchen. Very
low rental. French Concession.
Price including deposits, fittings,
etc. Mex. \$400.00. Apply to Box
269, THE CHINA PRESS. 54909 D 31

TO LET at Tsingtau ten-roomed
villa with two bathrooms and
kitchen. Central steam heating
plant and all other modern con-
veniences. Also to let a small four-
roomed house with kitchen, garage,
rooms for chauffeur. Garden and
orangery. Ready for immediate
occupation. Apply to "THE CENT-
RAL GARAGE," Tsingtau. 54927 J 3

TO LET, in French-town, 6 roomed
house with front garden, including
3 bathrooms, kitchen, pantry and
2 enclosed verandahs. Sanitary in-
stallation, geyser and telephone.
The whole house is completely and
beautifully furnished. Furniture
and fixtures must be taken over.
Apply phone North 894. 54917 J 5

TO LET, 6 roomed house, all
modern conveniences, Yates Road,
near Great Western Road, garage,
stable and garden, 2 bathrooms,
servants' quarters. Furniture and
fittings to be taken over. Rent Tls.
110. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA
PRESS. 54902 D 31

TO LET, No. 496D, Rue Lafayette,
near French Park, 6 rooms and 2
bathrooms, garage, sanitary flush-
ing, hot and cold water installation.
Apply to Box 255, THE CHINA
PRESS. 54974 D 31

FOUR roomed house to let, in
Route des Soeurs, all modern con-
veniences, garage, near tram.
Rental Tls. 50. Apply to Shanghai
Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Con-
sulat. T. F. 98

SIX roomed new houses, im-
mediate occupation, on Route des
Soeurs. Full modern conveni-
ences. Garage. Near tram. Shang-
hai Estate Co., Inc. 41 Rue du
Consulat. T. F. 67

USED CARS

FOR SALE, 2 motor cars, owing to
owners departure from Shanghai
De Dion-Bouton, 5 cylinder touring
only run 2,000 miles. Same as
new, cost Taeln 4,800. Will sell for
Taeln 3,000. Willy's-Knight Limou-
sine 7 seater, splendid condition
only Taeln 2,200. Apply to Box 289,
THE CHINA PRESS. 54962 J 6

FOR SALE, Chevrolet small model
sedan, American body, car in ex-
cellent condition. Used only few
months. Price reasonable. Tele-
phone W. 3242. 54977 D 31

FORD limousine. Special body.
Self starter. Oversteer tires. Run
5,000 miles. Quick sale. Apply to
Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS. 54854

FOR SALE: Buick five-seater tour-
ing car, in perfect running order,
just thoroughly overhauled, re-
painted and fitted with new tyres.
No reasonable offer refused. Tel.
W. 425. 54947 J 3

FOR SALE, Studebaker Special Six
roadster, latest model, used few
months, will sell reasonable. Owner
leaving Shanghai. For particulars
apply Central 6419, Bardwell Bros.,
Canton Road. 54846 J 3

FOR SALE, a specially built, 5
seater Stutz, with double sets of
valves alternately working. Almost
new. Inquire at 123, Wylie Road.
T. F. 81

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, large office room with
verandah at 13 Museum Road. Rent
including tax and light, Tls. 40.
Apply 34, Haskell Road. 55013 J 6

Ground floor offices to let at 16
Canton Road, 3,000 square feet, will
subdivide if desired, rent very
reasonable. Apply J. T. Hammond,
5 Jinkee Road. 54962 J 6

AVAILABLE for immediate
occupancy in modern office building
one outside room approximately 20
feet square. Willing to sublease
on favorable terms and at the same
time supply light, boy, telephone
and coolie service. Apply to Box
306, THE CHINA PRESS. 54930 J 3

FOR RENT: Entire second floor
containing about 2,400 square feet
in new building at 85, Nanking
Road. Available January first. For
further particulars, apply Shanghai
Electrical Supply Co. 456, Nanking
Road. 54908 J 6

OFFICES to let in modern building:
Canton Road, Four rooms Taeln 90
monthly. Available end January.
Apply to Box 283, THE CHINA
PRESS. 54945 J 6

TO LET, ground floor godown in
Central locality, area 2,000 square
feet, immediate occupation. Also
to let a small office room with in-
dependent entrance from Museum
Road. Apply to Box 261, THE
CHINA PRESS. 54880 D 31

TO LET, one large office about
2,000 square feet, four offices of
350 square feet each and one god-
own about 1,200 square feet, all
with lighting and heating in the
building at the corner of Jinkee
and Szechuen Roads. Apply to
Shanghai Commercial and Savings
Bank, Ningpo Road, Phone C. 4522.
T. F. 97

FOR RENT: Ground floor space
with large show windows. Suitable
for store or office. Moderate rental.
Apply 115, Avenue Edward VII.
T. F. 97

TO LET, Modern large and small
offices. Moderate rents. Apply to
Shanghai Industrial Banking
Corporation, 18 Klucking Road.
T. F. 16

TO LET, Shop, at No. 1 Seward
Road, for further particulars apply
to Cumine and Milne, 38 Klucking
Road. T. F. 52

TO LET, Spacious office rooms,
location Central district, rent
moderate. Apply to The City Bank
of Shanghai Ltd., 618 Klucking
Road, Shanghai. T. F. 72

PROFESSIONAL

PUBLIC stenographer will call at
office for dictation prompt service.
Special monthly rates. 4 Jinkee
Road, Phone C. 2351. 54930

WANTED, a lady teacher to give
lessons in Russian language, twice
a week. Please state terms, to Box
291, THE CHINA PRESS. 54960 J 4

CHINESE lessons given by Chinese
lady. Speaks English. Apply to Box
290, THE CHINA PRESS. 54965 J 3

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, stenotypist. Must be
perfect in taking English dictation.
No beginners need apply. State
salary and experience. Apply to
Box 208, THE CHINA PRESS. 55019 J 4

WANTED, a Chinese to teach
English in school. Apply to Box
302, THE CHINA PRESS. 54983 J 31

LADY dress-maker, must be cutter,
and able take full charge of
dressingmaker department of well-
known tailor. Good opportunity.
Apply to Box 285, THE CHINA
PRESS. 54951 J 3

TEACHER experienced in com-
mercial subjects for Poochow.
Apply to Box 276, THE CHINA
PRESS. 54934 D 31

WANTED, English instructor to
give lessons in English to a young
Russian. Reply to Box 280, THE
CHINA PRESS. 54941 D 31

SALESMAN. Wanted immediately
by established firm experienced
Chinese market shroff for visiting
mills and hardware dealers. Apply
to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS. 54939 J 3

WANTED: Young man, American
or British with thorough knowl-
edge of office work, for Hongkong
office of large American Corpora-
tion. Apply to Box 272, THE
CHINA PRESS. 54919 D 31

OFFICE boy. Wanted bright office
boy. Must have previous experience
and good references. Apply to Box
279, THE CHINA PRESS. 54939 J 3

Classified Advertisements

3 Cents a Word
Minimum Charge
50 Cents

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House.
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens.
Vacant: One small front room
with bathroom attached and from
15th January, one large room,
suitable for a couple.
Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens
Under American Supervision-To
let, with full board, one large room
with bathroom and verandah, fac-
ing Gardens, Tel. North 482.

BOSTONIA
61, Carter Road.
Now vacant: One large room with
bath, one small room with bath.
50375

TO LET, nicely furnished attie-
ment, with bathroom, telephone.
Breakfast if desired. Near French
Park and tram. Apply to Box 294,
THE CHINA PRESS. 54969

WELL furnished large double
room, with modern bathroom in
new private flat, near Band. Steam
heated. Married couple or two
ladies. Apply to Box 301, THE
CHINA PRESS. 54982 D 31

TO LET, newly decorated single
room with bathroom and attached
kitchen in French Concession near
Bund. Rental Tls. 50 including
taxes, light and water. Apply to
Box 303, THE CHINA PRESS. 54936 D 31

FURNISHED bedroom and sitting
room, full board, private home.
Western district. Garden, garage,
near tram. Immediate occupation.
Please apply to Box 304, THE
CHINA PRESS. 54983 J 4

EIGHTEEN Quinsan Gardens. New-
ly decorated beautifully furnished
room with bath (geyser). Clean,
warm, cheerful, coal stove heating
free. Best table board in Shanghai
Kitchen absolutely under foreign
management. Best American home
cooking. 54989 D 31

CENTRAL, large room, suitable for
two or will rent single, full board
and attendance. 193, Szechuen
Road, corner Jinkee Road. 55009 J 5

CENTRAL DISTRICT, a gentle-
man to share room and bath with
bachelor. Apply to Box 307, THE
CHINA PRESS. 55016 J 4

TO LET, two rooms, in the centre,
all conveniences, telephone. Board
optional. 2 Astor Terrace (opposite
Astor House). 54992 D 31

TO LET, in French Concession,
large bedroom with bathroom
attached, latest sanitary arrange-
ments, verandah facing lawn, also
private drawing room and garage.
Excellent table. Tel. W. 2173, or
address Box No. 306, THE CHINA
PRESS. 55015 J 5

TO LET, Rue Chapais, 8 roomed
residence, garage, garden, hot and
cold water, 3 bathrooms. Tls. 150.
Address Box 275, THE CHINA
PRESS. 54982 D 31

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with
modern bathrooms. Excellent
board. Terms \$150 to 200 per
couple. \$80 to 140 single. Bellevue
House, 34 Haskell Road, Phone
North 255. 54933 J 9

TO LET, large double room,
private bath, verandah. Board
optional. Apply 28, Carter Road,
or Tel. W. 1912. 54966

SINZA LODGE, 134, Sinza Road.
Renovated and refurnished through-
out has two large rooms available
for married couples. West 3569.
54850 J 3

TO LET, Central, two well-furnish-
ed rooms, with verandah and bath-
room attached, in private family.
Board optional. Apply to Box 266,
THE CHINA PRESS. 54890 D 31

CENTRAL, to let, a large well
furnished room with enclosed
verandah and bathroom attached.
Quiet locality. Good cooking. For
a couple or two bachelors. Apply
to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS. 54858 J. 3

TO LET, from 1st January, well
furnished room with board. Apply
to 6, Wayside Road, trams 7, 8
and 9. 54953 D 31

OPPOSITE French Club. Large
bed-sitting room, with bathroom,
to let, without board. Phone at
W. 517, or apply to Box 277, THE
CHINA PRESS. 54935 J 3

TO LET, two large furnished rooms,
with or without board, can be taken
together or separately. Apply 3
Kungpung Road. 54937 J 3

TO LET, large furnished bed,
sitting room, closed verandah, bath-
room, telephone and kitchenette if
required. Board optional. Terms
moderate. 212, Avenue Joffre. Tele-
phone West 2555. 54809

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

TO LET: Desirable rooms with
board. All modern conveniences.
23 Seymour Road. Tel. W. 1795.
54979 J 4

59-C Range Road. To let com-
fortably furnished rooms with
board, in private boarding house.
54989

TO LET, large and small rooms
with board, at lowest price. Apply
to Mrs. Dorisoff, 18 Range Road.
54912 D 31

TO LET, well furnished

Letters To The Sporting Editor

BASKETBALL REFEREES

Dear Sir: I have followed with interest the recent correspondence in your columns concerning better regulation of basketball games by rotating umpires and referees. Having played for several seasons in the Shanghai leagues, I can understand both the feelings of the players who gave up in despair and the feelings of the onlookers when the players allowed themselves to be "fouled" by the referee. No one will disagree with the writer who pointed out the weakness of the umpire in position, but I have failed to see any clear statement of the injustice done in game after game toward the umpire and the referee.

The common injustice done to the umpire on occasion to umpire or referee is this: a basketball fan of more or less repute at the time of the game for the pure joy of watching such a contest. Within five minutes of the time that the umpire is about to lose patience because of the lateness of the start, the two captains approach each other in the middle of the floor, whisper around the audience, spy some unlucky fellow who might possibly umpire acceptably, rush up to him, and practically insist that he take the whistle. That is exactly what happened on the night in question. And it was certainly an injustice to the man chosen. Five times out of ten the fellow is told that there is no one else, the audience is clamoring for a start, and all these around the man chosen urge him to do it. He has to choose between what he knows is a most difficult task and being considered unsportsmanlike.

The particular case in question was one of the earliest matches of the season, and the changes from last year's rules are not easy to master. "Probably more than half of the men playing that night could not have told what the changes were in any clear manner. Yet these captains insisted that a bystander should, without a moment to refresh himself on the exact changes, assume the responsibility for acting. Instantaneously and without mistake in checking the fast players when several of them undoubtedly were prepared to beat him at the game, if their opponents began to lead in scoring.

This year the custom which proved to be entirely unsatisfactory last year seems to be prevailing: of watching some person at the last moment to officiate. More than half the trouble lies right there. If umpires and referees are sought at the beginning of the league as carefully as players are, the games will be clean. And the captains are responsible for this.

Enclosing my card, I am, A FAN.

Dear Sir: "A Basketball Fan" answers to my letter of the 23rd which appeared in your issue of the 27th stating that he was accused of being beguiling. Compels me to give another explanation in order to make "Basketball Fan" be understood why. In his first letter at the beginning he said "Shanghai lacks good referees" and finally he told us that "he believes that there is such a man in town" meaning a competent official, but it certainly disappointed me for he is still unable to introduce the one whom we like to pay. One who only knows how to talk and never act is quite qualified to be called "beguiling."

I do not like to commit redundancy in narrating to the situation of my refereeing for the proofs of both sides are sufficient. Whether it is a "fate" or the "weakness of

referee" is up to the readers of all the letters and spectators of that game to decide.

"A Basketball Fan" considers himself a real fan who is capable to criticize referees. But the basketball rules that he understands must be of his own manufacture for nowhere in the rule book is there anything suggesting that the referee ought "to announce the rule before the game starts" and "send out any one who has three personal fouls." I wish "A Basketball Fan" would get a rule book and refer to rule No. 15 Sec. 13 that is "A player who has made four personal fouls is automatically disqualified and shall be removed from the game. The referee may disqualify for a single violation of Section 11 or 12. (11) Hold, block, trip, charge or push an opponent whether or not either player has possession of the ball or (12) use unnecessary roughness."

This is really a typical instance to show "A Basketball Fan" does not understand basketball. I must advise him to learn more about basketball if he desires to write letters to the sporting editor kicking about other persons.

Thanking you for the valuable space. Truly yours,

THE REFEREE.

American Company Annual Meeting On January 11

The Annual Meeting of the American Company S. V. C. will be held in the Lecture Hall, third floor of S. V. C. Headquarters, at 6:45 p.m. on Thursday, January 11.

Important business is on hand, including reports of Company Commander, Treasurer, and reports from the Chairman of recruiting finance and marksmanship committees.

A new Secretary and Treasurer will be elected and a Revision of regulations will be undertaken.

Police And Club "B" Tie In Hockey Game; Club Lusitano Wins

Hockey games of yesterday resulted in a 2-2 tie between the Hockey Club "B" team and the Police and an easy defeat of the Hockey Club "A" aggregation at the hands of the Club Lusitano, the score being 4 to 1.

In the police game the first goal was notched by Compton for the Hockey Club and Tilley shot the second. Both Police counts were made by Sikh members.

Superior combination work won for the Club Lusitano in the other match and the losers' defense seemed hardly up to form. Ellis scored the defeated team's solitary goal.

Games for next week include the Hockey Club "A" team against the Endeavorers and the Club "B" team against the Club Lusitano.

CANTON SURTAX

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Canton, Dec. 23.—The Canton Government is charging a 50 percent surtax, which it requires to be paid 80 percent in silver, and 70 percent in banknotes, the value of which today is 19 percent.

Herb Hunter Wishes Shanghai Ball Fans A 'Happy New Year'

"Happy New Year to Shanghai Baseball Fans," was the message wireless in last night by "Herb" Hunter, pilot of the big league pastimers who are now on their way home to the States after a tour of the East.

The big leaguers are aboard the President Jefferson, which gets into port this afternoon and leaves early tomorrow morning for Japan ports and America. The tender from the Jefferson is expected up river about 4 o'clock and owing to the shortness of the ship's stay no entertainment has been planned by the local fans. It is proposed, however, to make a presentation of a purse to "Herb" Hunter and of the silver cup presented by Mr. Rosenfeld to "Long George" Kelly in memory of his three long smacks during the game at the Race Course here.

ALL-WHITES TEAM BEATS AMATEURS IN ROUGH CONTEST

The All-Whites team defeated the Amateurs last evening in the "Y" gym by a score of 22 to 16. The game was featured with fast but rough play, and the closeness of the score during the whole game caused a lot of excitement among the big crowd of spectators.

The teams, because of close guarding on both sides, were unable to score during the first five minutes. The interval showed 10 to 8, with the All-Whites leading.

In the opening of the second half, the Amateurs evened up the score. But the All-Whites succeeded in the next few minutes in netting three goals in succession, and took a lead that the Amateurs were unable to overcome.

The winners put up a lot of rough play during the game, and that made one or two members of the Amateurs play wild. Pan, who made seven shots, was the leading player for the All-Whites; Lee played well in his guarding position.

For the losers, Tsau played his usual hard but clean game, and scored 5 goals out of the seven, the other two being contributed by J. M. Woo, and T. T. Zee, with one each. J. Wang tried his best in keeping C. G. Hoh from scoring. Jacob Yang, the crack guard from St. John's, suffered the loss of a front tooth during the play.

The summaries are as follows:
Amateurs All Whites
D. M. Woo 11 S. M. Pan
C. H. Tsau 17 T. H. Tan
J. Wang 6 C. G. Hoh
T. T. Zee 16 J. C. Lee
Jacob Yang 18 K. J. Nee
Z. T. Wong

Goals from fouls: Woo 1, Tsau 1.
Goals from floor: Pan 7, Tsau 5, Hoh 2, Lee 1, Wang 1, Woo 1, Zee 1.

Time: 2:30 minute Periods. Referee: Kwong. Scorer: Chang.

PEKING ASKED TO PAY

(China Press Service)
Peking, Dec. 28.—The Diplomatic corps has sent a note to the Waichiaoou, demanding indemnity for the losses sustained by foreigners during the recent uprising at Fukien.

INTERPORT TRIAL FOOTBALL MATCH SET FOR MONDAY

Keen Contest Promised; Game Will Aid Charities

A combination of keen footballing and opportunity to aid local charities is offered Shanghai football fans tomorrow afternoon, when the Interport trial soccer match will be played on the S.R.C. ground.

The match, which will give the selection committee a line on the best material available for the Interport eleven, will benefit the King's Daughters' Society and the North China Daily News Riecha Mission Fund and the United Services Association.

Those who have not already procured tickets may obtain them from Boy Scouts who will be stationed in both enclosures of the Race Club during tomorrow morning's racing and at the gate of the Race ground before the match. They are one dollar each. The kick-off will be at 3 p.m. sharp and the line-ups have been announced as follows:

"A" TEAM S.R.C. COLORS
A. McLean (S.F.C.); E. Turner (S.R.C.); T. W. R. Wilson (M. Engineers) (Captain); MacDonald (Police); E. F. Mears (S.R.C.) and G. Knight (Engineers); F. Gutierrez (St. Xavier's); J. J. Falconer (Engineers); D. Drake (S.P.S.); L. J. Coulcher (S.F.C.) and A. H. Leslie (S.F.C.)

"B" TEAM S.R.C. COLORS
A. H. Remedios (S.R.C.); Cliveros (Engineers) and J. B. Brown (S.F.C.); A. A. Ewing (S.F.C.); G. T. Crawford (Engineers) and M. Seredkin (S.F.C.); W. E. Dailey (S.F.C.); A. S. Phillips (S.F.C.); L. Goldman (S.F.C.) (Captain); J. R. Johnson (S.R.C.) and G. Sofonis (S.R.C.)

Referee: Mr. J. F. Gabbott. Linesmen: Messrs. J. H. Clissold and H. F. Landors.

Naval men of all nationalities are cordially invited to attend as guests of the Shanghai Football Association.

NORTH DEFEATED EASILY 9 TO NIL IN RUGBY MATCH

In a rather uninteresting contest the representatives of the Southern Schools snowed under the Northern Schools 9-0 in the only rugby match of yesterday afternoon.

The ball was in Northern territory most of the time and the Northerners never threatened save on one occasion toward the close of the first half. At half time the score was 3 to 0.

There were flashes of good playing in the latter half of the game. Gooden, Sparks and Webb figuring.

Antipodes To Have Additional Cables

(Reuter's Service)

London, Dec. 29.—A contract has been given to a Greenwich firm to construct and lay before August, 1923, 1,800 miles of cable from Sydney to Brisbane and from Auckland to Suva. This marks the first instalment of the duplication of the Pacific cable.

BILLIARDS ASS'N. COMMITTEE WILL MEET ON FRIDAY

The Shanghai Billiards Association has called a Committee meeting for next Friday at 5:15 p.m. in the office of Mr. H. E. Gibson, Foster, McClellan and Co., 41 Peking Road and all local clubs interested are requested to send a representative.

The purpose of the meeting is to decide the dates and conditions of the Shanghai Amateur Championships and to take up any other business necessary.

It has been proposed that a Junior Championship be held this year prior to the usual open Amateur Championships and to hold the semi-finals and the final of the open Championship in the Town Hall on March 5, 6 and 7.

Band Concerts

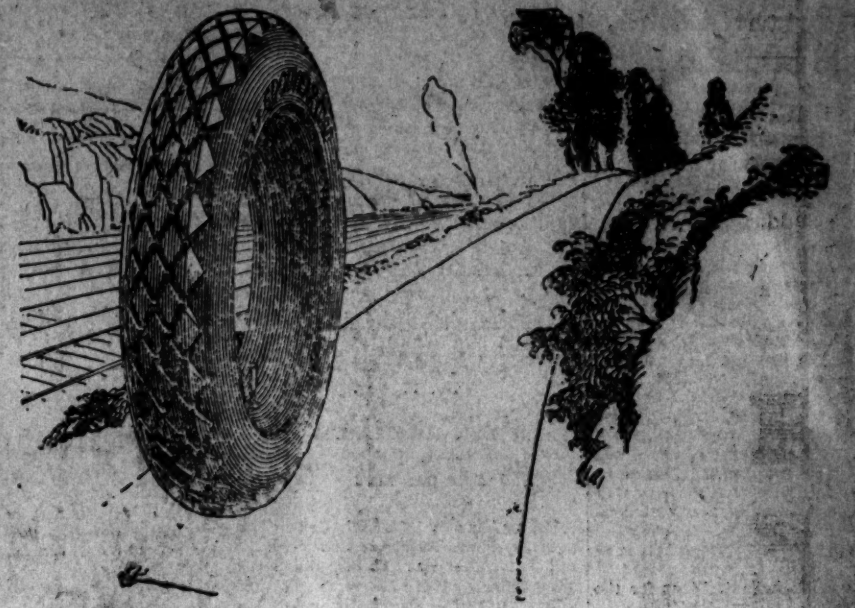
Performances at the Town Hall during the week ending Saturday, January 6, 1923, are as follows:—

Thursday, January 4, 1923 at 9:15 p.m. Symphony Concert. Admission fees \$1, \$0.50 and \$0.20.

Friday, January 5, 1923 at 5:30 p.m. Tea Concert and Dance. Admission free.

BEST WISHES FOR A HAPPY PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR TO EVERYONE

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The Streets Of Peking :- By Lucy Calhoun

Peking is the unexpected. No one is prepared for its splendor and its squalor, its dust and sunshine, its supreme indifference. Planned and built as the capital of a great empire, old when Paris was young and New York was a wilderness, its majesty has defied the centuries, modern innovations buffet it in vain. The contrasts which autocracy begets and democracy does not escape are still in evidence. But rich and poor alike have an air of contentment. The Chinese are happy with so little. Their placid faces show a calm acceptance of things as they are. If the minds behind them are without illusions, they are also without bitterness. The centuries have taught them that human nature does not change. The Oriental does not try to change it. He realises that in spite of its defects it has excellent qualities. And it offers him many a laugh as he goes through the world. Humor is his most conspicuous quality. If you respond to it, you have found the way to his heart.

In Peking you see him against a rich and sumptuous background planned in the Tang dynasty and built upon the ruins of earlier cities, enlarged by Genghis Khan and his famous grandson, enriched by the Ming, and embellished with the fine instinct for beauty possessed by the two great Emperors of the Manchu dynasty, King Hsi and Chien Lung. Much has been opened to the traveler since the republic came in, but something remains of the softening grace of the unseen. You go your little way through the streets, you of the twentieth century—observant, up to date—but you cannot escape the influence of the dim, mysterious city all around you. It lends color to everything you do. It makes for warmth and intimacy in the social whirlpool of the legation quarter. But Peking, the indifferent, goes on its way unmindful. It sprawls over the plain far beyond the confines of the Tartar wall, even though each side of it is four miles long. Another huge city stretches out to the south beyond Chien Men and Hatanmen. It, too, is surrounded by a wall, lower than the other and more dilapidated. Within its confines are innumerable streets of shops. Lantern Street is here, with its picturesque shop signs of big round lanterns, decorated with Chinese characters in red. Here, too, are modern silk shops, more imposing and less interesting, where the wares are so carefully hidden away that one only discovers their rich beauty through persistent search. Silver shops are next door, where they will reproduce any alien article you may bring, from forks and spoons to fruit baskets and candelabra.

Near by is Jade Street, with temptations for the unwary and for the connoisseur. The mecca of many American dealers, its shops retain their Chinese character and its merchants their old-fashioned courtesy. They invite you in with formal courtesy. If you laugh with them they are your friends, and if you prove yourself discerning they will prepare for your admiration a precious bit of ivory, or a string of beads worth thousands. If you are an amateur of these things, you will pass these things and tell your riches to go to the Lullichang. The quietest street in the world, the one has called it, but when you pass through the wooden gateway and enter it, you find only a rather empty road bordered by commonplace little shops. Patient exploration alone nears their riches. To the Chinese shopkeeper, courtesy counts for much, humor for more. His treasures are never displayed to the casual or the impatient. The shops are as strange as the wares to foreign eyes. You go gravely to the dealer, who has the door for you, and enter a small room where a few things are displayed. But if you are wise you waste very little time in them, knowing that better things are to be found. You look inquiringly at the dealer, and he raises for



THE PERSIMMON VENDOR



THE STREET BARBER

wares with lively gestures and insists that the price he asks is the only proper price. Your coolie stops and lights the little brass lanterns on his ricksha, and you turn back in the dusk toward the Tartar City. The honk of a motor car is heard behind you, and the traffic policeman stretches out his arm in the direction it is going, to show that the way is clear. The rich make way for it as it rushes through the crowd, two outriders standing on the running boards to add dignity to the Chinese official who rides within. The street has grown dark, for the high electric lamps are very dim and the light of the little lanterns on the walk dances fitfully upon the crouching merchants and their miniature shops. The wide pellow near the beginning of the street is shadowed as you ride underneath, and just before you stands the fortress tower of Chien Men, sharply defined against the twilight sky. The Tartar Wall leads off from it to west and east, and far away the outline of the Western hills is still dimly visible.

The next morning is another day and you start afresh, determined to explore the picturesque streets to the left of the wide road. Chien Men Street itself leads out straight and far to the Yungting Men in the Chinese Wall, before the days of railroads the principal gateway to the city. On the way the road crosses the Bridge of Heaven, whose marbles are dirty and neglected, and passes between the Temple of Agriculture on the right and the Temple of Heaven on the left. Already you have explored more than once the lovely park of the one and the wide spaces and incomparable altars of the other. Today a more frivolous end is in view. It may be the fur market, sprawling over the ground under temporary mat sheds not far from the entrance to the great temple. There you will find leopard skins and foxes white and red, sheep skins and squirrels, riding jackets and fur-lined mandarin coats, even sometimes the striped skin of a huge tiger. Or it may be that you are making for the junk shops near by on Chien Men Street. Galleries of windows and doors, the entire front is open to the world. Stirrups and saddle blankets are displayed within, huge brass braziers and samovars, bronzes and bunches of stolen tassels. Among the odds and ends, strange and fascinating, a little search often reveals a treasure—a horn for a cup of tea and a steaming bowl of rice. Or a fruit stall attracts them, and they spend a pleasant half-hour examining each individual persimmon and deriding its quality before selecting the one that is exactly right. The dealer meanwhile defends his

Chien Lung. But it is far more probable you are heading for Embroidery Street, a wide road leading to the east from Chien Men Street. As you turn in you are jostled by a dealer in sweetmeats, trotting along with his two heavy baskets slung on a bamboo pole over his shoulder. A caravan of camels threads its plodding way through the traffic. A blue-tinted Peking cart, drawn by a handsome white mule, pushes sturdily along. A pair of street sprinklers move a heavy bucket and with a long basket ladle send a silver spray over the road. A vendor of coal balls somehow manages to find a path for his heavy wheelbarrow through the maze of traffic. And everywhere go the rich, with their coolies light and fleet.

Along Embroidery Street the shops and the little hutongs which lead off from it look mild enough, but if you step inside and betray a responsive disposition you will discover a wealth of gorgeous Oriental color. Silks that will stand alone, brocades rich and heavy, delicate gauze in yellow and blue, sumptuous embroideries and silk tapestry, ermines and foxes and sable coats that have been worn by mandarins and emperors. You begin to realize that life behind the walls of many compounds was rich and fastidious. Vistas open to the imagination, wealth and color trailing through them.

Silver Street is explored next and then Flower Street with its dainty artificial blossoms and butterflies, its beads and kingfisher head dresses and ornaments. Crossing

the wide road that leads south passing as you cross Hatanmen chicken. A sedan-chair covered with white follows with the chairs and banners high above the crowd, mourners, and behind it in chairs and Peking carts, all draped in white, the members of the family. With its color and music, its accompaniment of drums and cymbals, its white paper candles, its white hempen garments, the huge catafalque, draped in red Tibetan satin and borne on the shoulders of many ragged bearers to the end, and as you pass through the city gate on your way back, a gorgeous funeral procession is

(Continued on Page 10)

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GLEN LINE BUILDING.

The Streets Of Peking

(Continued from Page 9)

you meet a bride, hidden away in her rich embroidered red chair, followed by her matron of honor in a green one.

The Tartar City is another story. Within its splendid walls, five miles on each side of the square, it holds the Winter Palace with its park and lakes, its beautiful gardens and temples, and all the gorgeous yellow roofs which mark the mysterious Forbidden City. The Legation Quarter to the south occupies a section below the wall between Chien Men and Hsiao Men. Far away to the North the Bell Tower and the Drum Tower, built in the time of the Mongols, look down upon the city, and in the shadow of the wall the Lama Temple offers its peopled courtyards and sumptuous ceremonies, and the Temple of Confucius its quiet repose. The house of Parliament is in the Tartar City, and all the Ministries. Many temples and pagodas are here, too, and innumerable shops, street after street of their gilded carvings and signs of marble and brass and tasseled basket work. Foreign brick buildings are displacing them too often, but the effect remains in this Peking, the changing and the timeless.

In the Tartar City, too, are many residences. The palaces of the Manchou princes are to the north and west, and most of the Chinese mandarins and officials live here. The unknown would never dream of the luxury that lies behind their sombre walls. High and gray, they shut out everything except the spreading trees. But behind them are often sumptuous places, never higher than a single story, but following one another around lovely flower-filled courtyards and little lakes with islands and marble bridges and rock gardens. A small Chinese house has perhaps four buildings and a single courtyard, while a larger one multiplies this unit by ten, and a palace by twenty or thirty. The narrow little hutings of the Tartar City hide many comfortable and gracious homes. In each one of them is a garden or many gardens, a patio or many patios. Roses bloom in them, willows droop over the low roofs, great pots of chrysanthemums line the walks with color.

Peking, like Paris, lives out of doors. To the casual tourist it seems to take its pleasure and transact its business with the utmost candor in the eyes of the public. Small vendors of every description hawk their wares with strange musical notes through the

narrow hutings, street fairs, open-air restaurants, inviting to the every-day Chinese who is taking out his bird in its round wood cage for an airing, seem to exhibit its innermost secret for his delight. Time and leisure alone reveal to him that the real charm of life in Peking lies in its seclusion.

Everything is behind walls, poverty and luxury alike. You are as free from observation when you take your tea in the courtyard as in your private study. In Spring, Summer and Autumn you are much out of doors, and even in Winter there are days when the sun is hot and friendly. No connecting passages join one room with another. A pergola sometimes surrounds a courtyard and leads up through rock gardens to a bedroom or study. Vines half cover the rocks and in October turn them to russet and gold. A weeping willow droops above them, its shadows on the roofs in sunlight, its glamor over the garden under the moon. A little path opens from the pergola and mounts a few rocky steps to a tiny tenhouse tile-roofed and decorated under the eaves in bright blues and greens. Even in Winter the thought of the gay little place as it will be in the Spring consoles you for the cold, and in the Summer a peng or mat shed is erected in the court to lend its friendly shade. Within such a compound life has peace and leisure. Time and opportunity are yours. The days pass softly. The resonance of a hawk's cymbals comes to you faintly from over the wall, a flock of pigeons flying overhead wheels suddenly to flash white, and the plaintive music of their bamboo whistles floats down out of the blue. Life is all about you close and warm, but with your sheltered courtyard there is a place for dreams.

Prehistorics Admired Fat Women—Why?

In the caves of Southern France they find drawings by ancient people, men that lived a quarter of a million years ago at least. Some of these men, called Cro-Magnon, were remarkable artists, writes Arthur Brisbane in the New York Journal.

They reproduced on the walls different animals, drawn, not with mere slight talent, but with real genius.

They show us also, which is interesting, that men hundreds of thousands of years ago controlled and used the horse. For, whereas their pictures of other animals show those animals running free, their pictures on the walls show the horse with a rope bridled around his nose.

What interests scientists and some writers of short, pithy paragraphs is the fact that these artists evidently were passionate admirers of very fat women. They make pictures of men thin, full of energy. They make animals muscular, powerful, running swiftly. But their pictures of women always show gigantically FAT individuals, their hips so wide that it must have been difficult for them to waddle around the caves. It is evident that everything was done to make them, as fat as possible, evident also that our ancestors of the distant day liked women when they were fat and ONLY when they were fat. For they do not condescend to make pictures of any but the very fattest.

This great admiration of fatness on the part of the cave man puzzles scientists.

WHY was fat so much admired? We know that among the bees and the ants the queen is a very big

insect, much larger and fatter than ordinary insects that wait upon her. But you cannot establish any connection between the curious instinct of the bees and the fat-worshipping men of the cave man.

Among the Hottentot savages of our day you see still existing a preposterous admiration for very fat women.

They have in Paris in the museum of Jardin des Plantes a lifelike, exact reproduction of a Hottentot "Venus" that had come to Paris and died there. It would be immodest even to describe this lady, to say nothing of reproducing her in her lifelike monstrosity as the museum did.

It is enough to say that the lady's diameter passed all human belief and yet it was not exaggerated.

The cave men admired very fat women because, in the first place, when famine came cannibalism was practised. Perhaps the man of ancient days said to himself, "I might as well love a fat woman, then if the worst comes to the worst I can eat her, and pull through the Winter."

Some young men of this day say, "I might as well marry a rich girl; her money is nothing against her, and if the worst comes to the worst I can live on it."

It is to be remembered also that primitive peoples living in the caves were probably most of them very thin, from hunting wild animals and such other.

Fat, in their eyes, was a sign of leisure and safety. They admired it; the men couldn't have it, so

they wanted women to have it. It kept up a fair average in the next generation.

You know that the very prosperous American who would seem a fool if he went around wearing a diamond or pearl necklace is much happier when he looks across the table and sees his wife wearing the necklace. He admires that on his wife, as the Cro-Magnon gentleman admired fat on his lady.

Also, and finally, bear in mind that the modern infant today is in many ways like the full grown savage. And every well trained nurse will tell you that small babies, especially boy babies, prefer a stout nurse. They will get along with a thin nurse if she is kind and attentive. But let them choose, and the choice is a fat nurse, one upon whose soft shoulder the head can rest without feeling any bumps.

Those men of the cave period

went too far in the fat direction, there is no doubt about that. Some of their ladies, judging by the drawings, must have weighed four hundred pounds. On the other hand, modern fashion goes too far in the direction of bones. Man

should not foolishly admire an accumulation of fat, nor should he devote himself literally to a rag and a BONE with dabs of rouge and powder at the upper end, near the hanks of hair. Aristotle's "not too much, not too little" applies to fat.

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Is Your Complexion of Interest to You?

Had Ponce de Leon on his famous quest for the fountain of youth, reached the Otay Valley, near San Diego, he would have come very near to success. For the Indians could have told him of the wonderful substance, contained in the deposits of the hills thereabouts which for centuries their people had mined and used for cleansing their bodies and the healing of all ailments of the skin.

It has remained, however, for present day scientists to analyse and adapt this antiseptic and healing substance, according to nature's own wonderful laws for the uses of the world today.

Venus Beauty Pack is practically this pure substance as mined and with its cleansing, purifying and healing properties, rough, sore and eruptive conditions of the skin are soon alleviated.

For bleaching the skin it has no equal. Pimples disappear as if by magic. **Venus Beauty Pack** does not cover up blemishes and impurities; it removes them at once. Its action is similar to nature's own process on a baby's skin which is always clear and smooth. This because the outer skin invisibly is continually peeling off and as fast as this skin peels off new layers form underneath, so the skin is always smooth and unwrinkled.

As we grow older we gradually lose this power of throwing off the old skin, so that the complexion becomes lined, wrinkled and yellow. In time accumulated dust bores deeply into the many pores of the skin, which then clog, enlarge and become unsightly. As the pores of the skin which are provided by nature to expel the acids and impurities become clogged, so the face breaks out in pimples, blackheads, irregularities, and the complexion soon is entirely ruined.

Venus Beauty Pack by its wonderful drawing and healing powers removes the dead scales of skin, cleans the tiny pores of all impurities, and leaves the complexion clear and charming as that of a child. You will be amazed at the results of one application, the whole face will appear rejuvenated.

Not only will the beauty of the complexion be brought to the surface but enlarged pores normally closed. Tired lines and bagginess will vanish and mature lines soften leaving the complexion clear, firm, smooth and fresh looking, with the glowing loveliness of the flush of early youth, or the charm of beautiful maturity which ever rivals that of youth, if the wholesome ever alluring freshness is not allowed to fade.

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New York City--Work Of Man

BY E. H. GRUENING

Certain broad facts about New York are obvious. It has become the metropolis of our planet. London, by virtue of the steady inclusion of adjoining districts, still surpasses Greater New York's population of 5,802,638. And while other European capitals retain vestiges of their power and glory—Paris is still by a dwindling margin the leader in feminine fashion and the pleasure capital of mankind—New York surpasses them all. Its high finance settles the fate of nations. Its shops display the richest and costliest of the earth's wares. It assembles the brains and talent in business, invention, and the arts. It is the pedestal for ambition, the ultimate of human gregariousness, the culmination of twentieth-century civilization. Here nature has been pushed back to the vanishing-point to make way for a house built by human hands, a great synthetic monolith of steel and cement and stone, an ordered macrocosm to atone man and his works.

It is a farther cry, a more quaintly grotesque contrast than even our land of great change can show elsewhere from the island which the Dutch traders settled in 1613 to the Manhattan of today. They found the historian tells us, "the lower end made up of wooded hills and grassy valleys, rich in wild fruits and flowers and its middle portion covered in part by a chain of swamps and marshes and a deep pond, with a tiny island in the middle, while to the northward it rose into high rocky ground, covered by a dense forest, which was filled with abundance of game. Smaller ponds dotted the island in various places, and those with a score of brooks and rivulets swarmed with fish." For nearly two centuries man remained little more than a furtive intruder, an inconsequential guest among the hills and dales of Manhattan. A genial settlement at its lower tip expanded into a town and here and there amid the wilderness of its upper reaches sparse hamlets nestled. Hardly more than a century and a quarter ago Mrs. John Adams wrote from her residence in Lispenard's meadows—south of Greenwich Village: "The venerable oaks and broken ground, covered with wild shrubs, which surround me, give a natural beauty to the spot which is truly enchanting. A lovely variety of birds serenade me morning and evening, rejoicing in their liberty and security, for I have, as much as possible, prohibited the grounds from intrusion, and sometimes also wished for game-laws when my orders have not been regarded. The partridge, the woodcock, and the pigeon are too great temptations for the sportsman to withstand."

And then in 1811—eight years after the City Hall had been faced with red sandstone on the north (while the other three facades were of marble) because "few citizens would ever reside on that side"—the brain of man shaped the destiny of New York and made it what it is today. The "city plan," laid out with what many decried as reckless fantasy the city that might some day be. It is related that the three commissioners, while examining the ground one fine day, stopped to discuss the problem near a pit where workmen were screening gravel. In illustration of his ideas one of the trio began to trace with his cane a rough map of the island. As he finished the outline and was about to sketch his proposed system of streets the sun, emerging from behind a passing cloud, shone through the screen throwing its cross-shaped shadow upon the map. "There is the plan," exclaimed another; and immediately it was adopted. The authenticity of this story may be dubious, but certain it is that for all time the shadow of that gravel screen will darken the island of Manhattan. From then on the rigid lines of this plan seared their way through the rolling, smiling woods and fields, disregarding topography, leveling hills, smothering brooks and rivulets, crushing nature into a man-made mold, as artificially as a Chinese woman's foot. The assumption that the lines of traffic would always be from river to river instead of north and south was wrong, of course. But for a century, instead of attempting to rectify the mistake, New York proceeded to suppress all traces of its heritage, to will nature to conform to its error. Relentlessly it has trenched through rock, buried roads beneath the surface the rebelling springs and streams it could not annihilate, flattening every undulation, straightening

every variation, squeezing itself into endless rows of rectangles, as impersonal as pig iron.

Was not here for the first time cast and forecast the regimentation that is America?

The prescription which patterned the body of Manhattan like-wise gripped its soul. Impersonal, a vast amorphous stereotypes, its complex formlessness, its decentralization have given it a myriad-faceted character all its own. Of the countless generalizations leveled at New York few are wholly true, few wholly false. There are a thousand New Yorks, overlapping, disparate, visible, hidden, obvious, obscure, material, spiritual, forming the gamut of human experience. Yet each of these microcosms pays toll to the surrounding large entity, subject to its environment, to its dangers, to its drifts, like a protozoan in a teeming sea.

Of the generalizations there is, first, that no New Yorkers know New York and that few love it. It has become too vast and too heterogeneous for either intimate acquaintance or deep affection. Within its immensity a New Yorker may know his neighborhood, his beat, his district. He may love his home, his set, his club, but only vaguely if at all does he relate this fondness to the civic background. Devotion to his section of the city is wholly lacking. As for the cosmopolis, he ignores its history, its traditions, its most elementary topography, its unparalleled resources, intellectual and material. Nor is this average of ignorance wrought through the presence of its vast number of foreigners and native strangers. The indigenous know and care about as little and apparently have always been as indifferent. A spiritual heritage more glorious than any in the land is as spurned by neglect as are nature's lavish gifts all about.

In his author's apology to the Knickerbocker History of New York, Washington Irving wrote that he "was surprised to find how few of my fellow-citizens were aware that New York had ever been called New Amsterdam... or cared a straw about their ancient Dutch progenitors." How many New Yorkers today know that their city was once called New Orange? How many can name the villages which were obliterated by the Juggernauting city plan? Greenwich Village, uniquely revived, and Murray Hill, the only eminence below Morningside which did not wholly yield to the general leveling, and Harlem, but a generation ago a separate entity, survive as place names and localities. But who can locate Yorkville, Chelsea, Bull's Head Village, Bloomingdale, Richmond Hill, Odellville, Carmanville, Mount Pleasant? The city plan has blotted them out, except where here and there the slightest trace of irregularity, a jog in the sidewalk, a slightly curving alley, betrays to the curious antiquarian a sentimental remnant of the past.

But it is not a relatively unimportant assimilation of sterile facts that the New Yorker lags behind his brother Philadelphian or Bostonian. In those historic

cities no "city plan" artificially erased ancient landmarks and frontiers; instead, the old settlements have fused gradually, preserving their ancient contours, evolving naturally to modernity. It is only in a slight degree pertinent that these cities are smaller. When Boston reaches New York's present size, the Back Bay, Charlestown, Chelsea, the North, West, and South Ends will persist, individual and colorful, woven into their greater city as the figures in an Oriental rug—unlike the linoleum carpet of New York.

Nor is it merely in the physiographic that New York has submerged its component parts. Long before the city achieved its metropolitan bulk, when it was still "little old New York," it appeared careless of its localism. Indifferent to its civic entity, it was as if the city had been aware somehow of a national, a cosmic role, which made local concerns, local pride mere provincialism. The Massachusetts tradition has permeated the land, sanctified at the source, wafted abroad with the blessings of each succeeding generation, its relics carefully treasured and displayed. New England has captured American history. It has made 1620 the great date, the Mayflower the great argosy. It has striven manfully and successfully in most quarters in making Puritanism our great cult. It has unblinkingly exalted as sheer ruggedness, the intolerance, the harshness, the bigotry inextricably mingled with the brave pioneering of its founders. It has almost succeeded in making its own paternity the national fatherhood.

Yet nearly a century before, an Italian—a Florentine sailing for a French king—had discovered New York. Dutchmen were comfortably settled on Manhattan when the first boatload scrambled ashore on Plymouth Rock. And where the Puritans who had dared greatly for freedom of worship persecuted the slightest forms of dissent, and practiced wanton devilries on helpless women in the name of the Lord, the Dutch colony welcomed their exiles. Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson both found refuge in New Amsterdam, where the mother country's traditional policy of religious toleration prevailed. In consequence colonists of every faith, Waldenses from Piedmont, Huguenots, Swedish and German Lutherans, Scotch Presbyterians, English Independents, Moravians, Anabaptists, and Jews gathered there. Some eighteen languages were spoken in New Amsterdam about 1650. Indeed the "polyglot boarding-house," derided in our time as a latter-day plague, is of ancient lineage, while the most inherently American doctrines of religious toleration, of personal freedom are our Netherlands. Our New Amsterdam, our Manhattan heritage. The Puritans who have appropriated it honored it only in the breach except as applied to themselves.

Revolutionary history repeats the abnegation. The Boston Massacre has been popularly credited with the first bloodshed for the principles of our War of Independence. Yet six weeks before a two days'

skirmish between the King's soldiers and the Sons of Liberty was fought around what is now City Hall Park, and the unhonored and cringing tailor lad who there received a mortal thrust from a British bayonet was the first to sacrifice his life in the cause of freedom.

Where Boston has erected a monument to Crispin Attucks and his fellows on Boston Common, an obscure tablet in the dingy post-office building alone records the Battle of Golden Hill. And so on. How many New Yorkers know that New York was for six years the national capital? Faneuil Hall in Boston and Independence Hall in Philadelphia and other less important settings of great incidents are preserved and cherished, and in their shadows the atmosphere of olden time lingers pleasingly, hardly dispelled by the encroachment of the modern city all around. Who can walk across the Common in the heart of Boston without a reminiscent thrill? Yet in lower New York Washington walked, and Hamilton, and Jefferson, and Adams—here our nation struggled in its infancy—and not a trace remains. Federal Hall, where Congress first assembled, vanished over a century ago. Cherry Street, where Washington and Hancock lived—one of the beautiful residential streets of its day—long ago passed into a filthy slum. St. Paul's, where the first President worshipped—surrounded by the graveyard where not a few of his time are buried—its miraculously preserved, its dark slender spire seemingly as accidental in its survival among the towering polyhedra of business as a violet emerging between the flagstones of lower Broadway. St. Paul's and Fraunce's Tavern, where Washington bade farewell to his officers, are virtually the only links that connect what was the old New York with the era of the founding fathers.

Recently the Globe, New York's oldest paper, printed a series of articles on "things as old as the Globe," that is, which were extant in the closing years of the eighteenth century. The remnants of old New York were countable on the fingers of two hands. The two structures above mentioned, an ancient residence on Cherry Street scarce recognizable as a tenement, a beautiful mansion on State Street, its architecture happily preserved in its present function as a Catholic home for immigrant girls, parts of the Church of St. Mark's-in-the-Bowery, and a small piece of the old Jewish burying-ground in the new Bowery, consecrated in 1656—these six remain. The outlying sections of the present, but not the old, city are more fortunate. In upper New York the Dyckman House, the Van Cortlandt and Jumel mansions, and a bare score of houses in Brooklyn and on Staten Island have, thanks to a few public-spirited citizens, escaped the utilitarian pressure of the day—and with the awakening to a sense of their values, let us hope, per-

manently. Indeed, when we speak of what remains of old New York the term is wholly relative. Here and there bits of yesterday's charm still linger—North Washington Square, still almost intact; the London Terrace in West Twenty-third, Stuyvesant Place, Front Street—a fading remnant making a brief but valiant stand against the onrushing day. The city as no other on earth is constantly destroying and replacing itself—only the pattern persists, mortmain of the city plan. Scarcely a section has been preserved to the uses of its beginning for a full lifetime. Every epoch thus far has been a transient phase. Throughout most of lower Manhattan one can observe from a given spot the varying architecture of ten successive decades. The abstract thing—New York—the city itself alone has remained, demonstrating ruthlessly its dominance over all its parts. No place, no period, no personality have been spared. A very few New Yorkers may still be living who recollect the canal in Canal Street, charmingly lined with bracknocked residences, but the granddaughters of the oldest were still unborn when the Broad Street canal placidly reflected the gabled houses bordering it. Every New Yorker recalls the Fifth Avenue Hotel, whose history is so inextricably woven into the political life of the nation. Fewer remember the Astor House's greatness, and very few indeed the heyday of the City Hotel, New York's leading hostelry in the first half of the last century. The City Arms and the Province Arms of Colonial days are forgotten. There are many New Yorkers who remember Tiffany's on Union Square, but few who recall it on Broome Street; many who clearly recall the joys of the Eden Musee with its chamber of horrors and Ajeeb, the chess automaton, but to whom the greater wonders and freaks of John Scudder's American Museum and the rival establishment of Reuben Peale, both later acquired by Phineas T. Barnum, are unknown. Many of Columbia's living graduates spent their constricted college lives around the old brick buildings of Forty-ninth Street, and recently the university bestowed an honorary degree on a centenarian whose undergraduate days were lived on Murray Street. But nowhere is the past so quickly buried as in New York.

"Everthink in New York is a nine days' wonder." These were

the words of Tammany's presentful to him. Tammany has at Chicago the Great Fire, the Chief Sachem in disparaging a ways known its New York, where World's Fair, the Iroquois Theater political flurry that was distaste- no sensation survives the day. In (Continued on Page 12)

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New York City--Work Of Man

(Continued from Page 11)

Volcanic, the Eastland disaster, still constantly recurring topics. New York had her great fire, and for a time the year of its occurrence was so labeled, a disaster of sufficient dimensions to precipitate a national financial panic; more recently New York has had her Triangle holocaust, her General Slocum disaster, her Wall Street explosion, but they are swept into the oblivion of the past. New York has no monuments for her dead. She alone survives.

Neither has she thrones for her living. A contemporary Julius Caesar would never aspire to such a place in our metropolis. There are no firsts in New York, scarcely any seconds or thirds. In the great cities of other lands which are also political capitals, kings, presidents, premiers with their satellites dominate, at least for the period of their brief authority. In those cities the social structure is concentric. Whatever their size is, or may be, their human pyramids are as outstanding as the castle towers in a medieval town. Other American cities have their first families, their founders, their big business dominators. But who is first or even second in New York? Not the mayor of the city, not the president of the university, not the senior senator, not the editor of one of its great dailies, not the president of its leading banking institution, not the archbishop or bishop, nor the richest man in the world, nor the greatest tenor of the ages. Satraps in their own little circles, they are at best captains and majors in New York's army of humanity. Even the social oligarchy, the category of nobility in New York is but a pale phantom in the city's imagination. The vast public which thrives some vicarious satisfaction from reading of the activities of "Society," either through the official columns or through the occasional effervescence of some scandal or tragedy in the magazine section of the yellow journals, is dimly acquainted with the names of a few "great" families. The "four hundred" remains, a pleasingly attenuated fete, but the individuals here as always in New York are lost in the shuffle. There are Vanderbilts and Astors, but there is no Vanderbilt and no Astor, and their names have become largely symbols, of which the frequent periodic combination in one name affords evidence. Their world is not in New York the pinnacle of a structure toward which the millions climb, but merely a unit, a cell, a sphere, one of many in the vast whole.

What then is New York? And whose is New York? It is not the New York of those whose business are carefully boarded, and electrically protected from May to November—the New York of which Edith Wharton writes so well. It is not the New York of the politicians, either of enduring temporary or ephemeral fusion. Indeed it is essentially characteristic of democracy's metropolis that nowhere is the governmental structure of less import in the life of its citizens. Not one New Yorker in ten knows the name of his Congressman, and not one in a hundred the names of his State senator, assemblyman, alderman, or the number of the congressional and assembly districts in which he lives and can vote. It is not the New York of banking and great business—the city of the twentieth-story luncheon clubs. It is not the New York of the cloak-and-suit trade—a world that supports its own daily newspapers. It is not the New York of the theater or of music. It is not the New York of the swarming ghettos—Lower or Upper East Side, Bronx or Brownsville, the vast domain of Yiddish newspapers and a thousand synagogues. It is not the Negro New York of Harlem or the San Juan Hill district. It is not the great Italy south of Washington Square, nor the little Syria of Hudson Street, nor the Athens of Pearl Street, nor the Spain of the Tenderloin, nor any of the exotic worlds lodged in our midst, representing almost every land and sect on earth. It is not the Bohemia or pseudo-Bohemia of Greenwich Village. It is not the New York of the countless restaurants, paneled grills, and coffee houses. All these New Yorkers have had their chronicles; many of them faithful and brilliant. The Wall Street of Edwin Lefevre, the New York of crime, portrayed by Arthur Train and Arthur Stringer, the Jewish New York of Abraham Cahan, James Oppenheim, Bruno Zang, there is the New York of the current types—Chimmie Padden, Van Bibber, Potash and Kimmutter. There is the unspecialized New York—the New York of a million comedies and tragedies of everyday life, recorded among others by Harris Mer-

ton Lyon, Gouverneur Morris in his earlier stories, and of course by O. Henry, whose stories about the city come closer to being its epic than anything in our literature—each story a chapter in the book, a flash in the great moving picture, a novel indeed of apparently unrelated fragments in which the great central theme, the central figure—it can scarcely be called hero or heroine—is New York. There has never been the "great New York novel" just as there has never been the "great American novel," and we are as little likely to get one as the other.

What, indeed, is New York? In vain may one seek to capture its spirit, to define its catholicity. Throughout the land it is the target for the scorn, suspicion, and antipathy of the villager or provincial. At the same time it is his pride and boast, the goal of over-projected pilgrimages of pleasure or profit, and with or without his cognisance the arbiter of his manners and thoughts. It designs his clothes, it supplies his books and magazines—even his newspaper has New York's imprimatur on all but the local news. He may berate it as the temple of Mammon, as a hotbed of vice and iniquity, as foreign, continental, un-American. But he projects his local hotel on the model of its great caravansaries, its Woolworth and Flatiron buildings are national monuments to him. Its Broadway is reproduced in the "gay white way" of his town. Its business axioms become his own, its speed, its "pep," its magnificence, its idolatry of success his constant admiration and inspiration.

"A fine city to visit, a poor city to live in." How many times has it been said! And despite its tightness it voices in varying degree the individual's fear of insignificance in the great mass. But the tribute exacted goes beyond personal submergence. In New York, despite its transcendent opportunities, one confronts also as nowhere else in the world the frustrations of modern material civilization. New York is its masterpiece, its magnum opus. And New Yorkers pay the price. Throughout their childhood and through their lives millions are denied horizontal vision. Their outlook is eternally on stone or brick walls. Even the sky is circumscribed, shrouded in dust, its vault gouged by great cornices. There is limitation not only for the eye, but for every sense. Nowhere has construction been carried further. In the poorest sections the population reaches a density not approached elsewhere on earth. To the great apartmenting—middle class, space—or rather lack of it—becomes an ever-intruding factor. The very word kitchenette began as a New York colloquialism, and the problem of a room more or less, or even of the size or number of closets, often profoundly affects the habits and life of the entire family. On Fifth Avenue one still sees the palaces of the very rich, Gothic and Renaissance chateaux flush with the street. The demolition of ten-story buildings to substitute others a few stories higher is a common phenomenon. The rearrangement of business interiors, the erection of partitions, the frantic attempts to re-deal space are as characteristic of New York as trail-blazing of the wilderness. Nowhere can the New Yorker stand off to gaze at a beautiful edifice—his church, his theater are mortised

into city's blocks, troweled into indistinguishable conformity like the bricks of adjacent walls. And whatever adornment the sculptor may have wrought on facade or cornice is hopelessly skied in the narrow corridors of New York's thoroughfares.

The construction is clearly more than a physical difficulty. It lays its hands on the soul. It robs New York children of childhood's natural heritage. Their choice of playground is the street, the backyard, or the fire escape. The street, with its pathetic games inevitably adapted to environment, "area"—hide-and-seek, a rubber ball, thrown against the house, street shyness—games constantly shattered by the passing automobile, the surveillance policeman, or the disappearance of the ball through a window, or down the sewer. Of the backyard—four walls enclosing a few feet of caked dirt in which only the smelly splanthus can live, or the precarious fire-escape, when there is not even a backyard. Smart, tension, peril, restriction.

There are so-called parks, but the city plan made allowance for none, and the spacelets of Washington, Union, and Madison squares, and Bryant Park owe their existence to the accident of having served in the city's earlier history as Potter's fields. (There is a slight debt, it would appear, to the unknown civilian!) So that in the great city—Manhattan below Fifth Street, virtually all that was New York two generations ago, a city that houses a million and a half human beings, there is neither park nor waterfront. The half-dozen tiny spaces labeled parks in this great district denote merely absence of buildings. The trees, shadowed by great structures, their leaves withered by the noxious exhalations of the city, are dying. From what little patches of grass manage to break through the crusted earth the public is warned away, confined to a few slender circling bands of concrete between the dust-deflected verdure. Neither refuge nor seclusion from the din or dirt of the city is furnished in appreciable degree. And miles of magnificent waterfront which should have been the people's inalienable heritage, as it is in European and South American cities, are saved for the silver of Battery Park, walled off for the nation's and the world's commercial use.

Above Fifty-ninth Street, where the per capita wealth increases and the congestion is somewhat less, the relief is also greater. Central Park, belatedly purchased at great cost, is in itself a typically New York marvel of compression, and Riverside Drive, despite the intrusion of the railroad tracks, has preserved a rarely beautiful stretch of the Hudson's shore. But even here nature is steadily losing her fight with the creature of the twentieth century. The great elms which adorned the Mall a generation ago are dead. A tree forty feet high in the lower half of Central Park is a rarity. Everywhere the forces of nature are shriveling, perishing before the relentless advance of stone and steel and poison gas. In Park Avenue we see today an amazing admission in the shape of imitation trees—wire frame works overtrained with ivy! There are other and still beautiful parks—Bronx, Van Cortlandt, Pelham Bay, where nature is not yet stultified, where the illusion of the primitive still persists—but the way to them for the New York that needs them is through miles of

subway, crowded, stifling, pungent with the dust of concrete, iron, and sweat.

The frustration and constriction, we have said, grips the human soul. The rush hour when New Yorkers acquiesce in a bodily compression, engage in competitive physical struggle to wedge themselves into subway trains is merely a burlesque epitome of New York life. In the contiguity of the great city, as in the enforced contacts of the subway, there is little room but for repulsions. New York is hard, cynical, ruthless, even beyond other cities. From their early repression, its children emerge sophisticated, both stunted and overdeveloped, perverted, premature, forced by the artificiality of their environment. There is exactness too of time. The two eternal verities, time and space, alone are restricted amid the city's abundance. Where leisure has become exotic, the supreme experiences—love, friendship, and human contacts—are harassed and trampled. Courtship in New York is of necessity hurried, furtive, interrupted, irrationally exposed or confined. The streets, offering at best the stoop or a bench, the crowded parlor, the dance, even the taxicab and the roof are substitutes for the free spaces, or the seclusion of real home. Friendship in New York is hindered by its distances, its haste, its proprieties, its irrefragable propulsion. As for casual contacts, the city's philosophy is everyone for himself—and the devil take the hindmost. Where the competitive urge has reached the highest notch, where each man is out to rise upon the bones of his fellows, suspicion and introversion are constant. One speaks of course of generic New York. But however wide the individual variation, however great the individual human impulses, they all are subordinated to the custom of a city in which with more people living closer together than anywhere else on earth, neighborliness is reduced to a minimum. In New York one rarely seeks acquaintance with one's neighbor; it would be unusual, suspect. One never leaves a robe or any other portable in a parked automobile—even for five minutes; it would be gone on one's return. These may be but trifling incidents, but they are the

symptoms of the New York complex. If in New York the milk of human kindness is not wholly dried up or turned to gall at least it is pasteurized. Something remotely analogous to what war does to human beings, some modification of the precept "If you don't know, you get killed," is New York's imprint on its denizens. And, like war, the New York Moloch demands and gets its victims. Countless moths and butterflies are singed at its flame, countless brave swimmers dragged down into its maelstrom, sunk without trace.

Nowhere in the world has the process of subduing nature progressed farther, become more highly developed. The skyscraper, in part a response to the irrefragable horizontal strait-jacketing of the city plan, was conceived in constriction, sired by aspiration. Drilled a hundred feet into solid gneiss, built on a base that defies all laws of equilibration, rearing itself on high as a challenge to the stress of wind and gravity, it is essentially a symbol of man's conquest. Tunnels into the earth is a great system of subways, of corridors under river and through bedrock, of conduits, pipes, of wires, like the alimentary and respiratory

tracts, blood vessels and nerves of the human body—linking the vast amorphous structure into one co-ordinating, functioning whole. Here man has been not merely in conflict with nature. Here nature has been merely checked, tamed, and converted to his service. Here nature has been fully conquered and is now being destroyed. Here civilization is creating its own code and manners, its language variations, new ways of life, new diseases, a new human species. New forms of beauty, too. These canyons, these pin-nacles and spires, these airy wire-hung bridges over which multitudes thunder daily, this skyline—these million lights, blinking massed and scattered through the city's vast night—these achieve a poignant beauty of line and atmosphere which stirs the emotions deeply and has in it something almost spiritual. Will this spiritual quality, now merely subjective, ever become a reality? Will man learn to use his great powers for the good of mankind? Or will he become increasingly the slave of his machine, his own creation? This is the unsolved riddle of civilization. New York, where the integration of man's energies has gone farthest, will first furnish an answer.

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Carnegie Medals Awarded For Brave Acts

Thirty-three Acts Of Heroism Win Recognition From Commission—13 To Whom Medals Are Awarded Lost Lives In Performance Of Deeds—Pensions Are Awarded To Dependents Of Many

(China Press Correspondence)

Pittsburgh, Pa.—At the full meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, held here late yesterday, thirty-three acts of heroism were recognized. In four cases silver medals were awarded; in twenty-nine cases bronze medals. Thirteen of the heroes lost their lives, and to the dependents of eight of these, pensions aggregating \$6,780 a year were granted; to the dependents of four of the others who lost their lives the sum of \$2,500 was granted to be applied as the Commission may see fit. One of the heroes sustained injuries and he was granted disability benefits at the rate of \$30 a month and the sum of \$1,500. In addition to these money grants, in seven cases awards aggregating \$1,200 were appropriated for educational purposes, payments to be made as needed and approved; and in eleven cases awards aggregating \$4,000 were made for other worthy purposes. Payments in the one-sum cases will not be made until the beneficiaries' plans for the use of the awards have been approved by the Commission.

PHILIP A. SULLIVAN
No. 226 Humboldt Parkway,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Bronze medal—Sullivan, aged 39, attorney, saved Charles R. Blatchly, aged 46, referee State Industrial Commission, from being shot by a man named Blatchly, who had been shot by Sullivan. Sullivan had taken a step or two toward the assassin when the first shot was fired, and during the struggle at least two more shots were fired that struck no one. Sullivan sustained three broken ribs in the struggle and was disabled six weeks.

JOHN BILLINGS

In care of Mr. James Billings 214 Buck street, Milville, N. J.
Bronze medal—Billings, aged 47, horse dealer, saved T. Faye Burkett, aged two, from being killed by a train. On water City, N. J., August 27, 1921. Faye walked from a track on which a freight train was approaching to the middle of an adjoining track, on which a passenger train was approaching from the opposite direction at a speed of 30 miles an hour. Billings ran around the rear end of the freight train and continued twelve feet to Faye. Without stopping he took hold of her with one hand and ran of the track, clearing the track when the locomotive was ten feet from them, the speed of the train having been only slightly reduced.

ROBERT W. JACQUES
Fourth and Philadelphia avenues,
West Pittston, Pa.

Bronze medal—Jacques, aged 14, mechanic's helper, saved Harold R. Eder, 16, mailman's helper from drowning. Laketon, Pa., July 27, 1921. Eder fell from a raft in Harvey Lake, one hundred and seventy-five feet from the bank, where the water was twelve feet deep. The raft drifted away from him, and Eder swam a short distance toward a boat, but he was tired from swimming and lost control of himself. Jacques, who was dressed, dived from the boat and swam 50 feet to Eder, who was thrashing wildly. As Jacques reached Eder he put his hand under Eder's arm to support him; but Eder grasped his shoulders and climbed upon him. Both sank, and Jacques quirmed and pushed Eder from him under water and swam to the surface. When Eder rose Jacques again supported him, and he and another youth who reached them then swam eight or ten feet with Eder to the boat, which had been rowed toward them by a man after having been taken near the shore by two girls.

FRANCIS JOSEPH KELLY
No. 79 Montgomery street,
Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Bronze medal—Kelly, aged 21, salesman, saved an unidentified man from drowning. Chicopee Falls, Mass., February 4, 1919. The man jumped into the Chicopee Manufacturing Canal, in which the water was eight feet deep, and drifted in a swift current. Kelly, who was somewhat weak from a recent illness, ran about eight hundred and fifty feet along the bank to a point opposite the man, dove into the water, heavily crossed, and swam to the man, who was twenty feet from the bank and almost unconscious. Kelly took hold of the man and swam and was carried by the current forty feet before he reached the bank. Other men then drew them upon the canal

wall, which was of smooth stone and covered with ice. Kelly was almost exhausted.

CHARLES W. KABISIUS
No. 137 Surf street, Ocean Park,
Cal.

Bronze medal—Kabisius, aged 34, student, attempted to save Francis L. Doyle, aged 30, author, from drowning. Ocean Park, Cal., August 31, 1921. Doyle became helpless while swimming in Santa Monica Bay 600 feet from shore. Kabisius swam about 530 feet to Doyle. There were breakers six to eight feet high, and the water was choppy. Kabisius supported Doyle and swam with him 500 feet toward shore, his hold being broken once by a large wave. Doyle collapsed and became unconscious. In response to Kabisius' calls another man helped Kabisius take Doyle through the breakers one hundred feet from shore to wadable water. Kabisius was almost exhausted. Doyle could not be revived.

DANIEL O. CRIBBS
New Bethlehem, Pa.

Bronze medal—Cribbs, aged 36, glass worker, attempted to save Joseph Gilg, aged 12, school boy, from drowning. New Bethlehem, Pa., Dec. 27, 1919. Joseph broke through thin ice on Red Bank Creek about 130 feet from the bank, where the water was ten feet deep. Cribbs ran onto the ice and walked nine feet over thin ice to a point ten feet from Joseph and then broke through. He sank, rose, and threshed, trying to grasp ice at the edge of the hole, but the ice continued to break. Cribbs attempted to break the ice between him and Joseph, but he suddenly got cramps in his limbs, lost control of himself and floundered helplessly. Several men then arrived and one of them, with a rope tied around him, broke through the ice near Cribbs and reached him as he was sinking. Cribbs took hold of him and the two men were drawn upon solid ice. Cribbs was unconscious but was revived. Joseph was drowned.

HENRY A. SORELL
Box 605, Williams, Ariz.

Bronze medal—Sorell, aged 33, mail messenger, saved James Ladd, aged 70, laborer, from suffocation. Williams, Ariz., March 3, 1921. Ladd was lowered on a rope to the bottom of a prospective cesspool 74 feet deep to remove a man who had been overcome by gas following an explosion. Ladd had felt sure no gas was present and refused to have the rope tied around him. After Ladd had tied the rope to the man he was overcome. The other man was drawn up, but he was dead. Another man had previously descended but had been overcome and drawn out unconscious. Many men who gathered at the hole feared to enter for Ladd. Sorell, aware of the effects of the gas on the others, was lowered tied to a rope and quickly tied another rope around Ladd. Both men were then drawn to the top, Sorell being weak but conscious. Ladd regained consciousness 24 hours later.

EDWARD COHAGEN
Overtown, Texas.

Bronze medal—Cohagen, aged 33, mail-carrier, saved Pauline H. Motley, aged three, from being killed by a train. Overtown, Texas, July 6, 1920. Pauline started to cross a track on which a train was approaching at a speed of fifteen miles an hour. When she saw the train she stopped in the middle of the track, panic stricken. Cohagen ran about thirty feet to Pauline, stopped and caught her under the arms and continued running across the track, clearing the track when the locomotive was four or five feet from him.

CLARENCE L. SPEAR
No. 724 Race street, Cambridge,
Maryland.

Bronze medal—Spear, aged 34, automobile mechanic, saved Onetta E. Hubbard, aged nine, from drowning. Cambridge, Md., January 11, 1920. Onetta broke through thin ice and fell into Camelford Creek, one hundred and fifty feet from the bank, where the water was ten feet deep. Spear skated to a point ten feet from the hole, lay on the ice and slid six or eight feet; then he broke through and went slightly under the surface. He rose and took hold of Onetta, but she crawled up on his shoulders, causing both to go under the surface twice. Supporting Onetta, Spear tread water until a boat was brought over the ice to them, and Onetta was lifted into it. Spear was drawn upon the ice by a rope.

TEMPE A. NEWMAN (nee

Curtis) Harrisburg, Texas.
Bronze medal—Miss Curtis, aged 25, station agent, saved Louis Rizzo, aged 7, from being killed by a train. Harrisburg, Texas, February 15, 1919. Louis was walking on a railroad track opposite the station as a freight train, going fifteen to twenty miles an hour, was approaching on the track. Miss Curtis ran from her office through the station waiting room, and about 22 feet across the platform to him. She seized him

with a hand under each arm and jerked him off the track, clearing the path of the locomotive when it was two or three feet from her.

AGNES D. STANDIFER
Laura, Oklahoma.

Bronze medal—Miss Standifer, aged 13, saved Vernie M. Cranford and Roland A. Standifer, aged four and five, respectively, from being killed by a train. Albion, Okla., November 2, 1919. Vernie and Roland and a small brother of Agnes's were playing on a railroad track at the middle of a bridge, which was twelve feet above the ground, and failed to notice a train approaching on the track. When the train was 800 feet from the children Agnes, who was at the end of the bridge, ran fifty feet to them, grasped Vernie and threw her off the bridge. She lifted Roland in one arm and took her brother in her other arm and jumped from the bridge with the children. She cleared the track when the locomotive, which was then running about twenty miles an hour, was five feet from them. None of the children was injured.

JOSEPHINE C. M. SMITH
118 Academy street, Plymouth,
Pa.

Bronze medal—Miss Smith, aged 17, student, saved Allen Morrissey, aged three, from being killed by a street car. Plymouth, Pa., January 26, 1919. Allen started to cross a street in front of a street car going twelve to fifteen miles an hour and stopped on the track. Miss Smith ran twenty feet to Allan and swung him off the track. The car, the speed of which had been reduced struck Miss Smith a glancing blow, but she was not injured.

GILBERT B. HEARTFIELD
1208 Avenue P. Beaumont,
Texas.

Bronze medal—Heartfield, aged 18, student, saved Jessamine Hale, aged 17, from drowning. Beaumont, Texas, March 5, 1922. Miss Hale and a young man fell from a motor boat into the Neches River one hundred and sixty feet from the bank, where the water was twenty-five feet deep. Heartfield dived from the boat and swam about twenty feet to Miss Hale and her companion, who were together under the surface. He brought them to the surface, but they went under again, and he was himself carried under and lost his hold. Upon coming to the surface six feet from Miss Hale he swam to her, took hold of her and swam and was carried by the current about one hundred feet to an exposed pile. Miss Hale's companion drifted to a pile and was rescued. Heartfield clung to the pile and supported Miss Hale for ten minutes before the boat which was delayed by engine trouble, was brought to them.

EDGAR L. PRICE
No. 180 Mississauga street, W.,
Orillia, Ont.

Bronze medal—Price, aged 14, schoolboy, attempted to save Wesley W. Davis, aged 10, from drowning. Orillia, Ont., June 7, 1919. Wesley fell from a pavilion into Lake Couchiching and his struggles carried him to a point ten feet from the pavilion, where the water was six feet deep. Edgar dived from the pavilion and swam under water to Wesley. He took hold of Wesley and started to swim with him but Wesley grasped Edgar tightly around the neck with both arms. The two boys struggled, and Edgar was unable to free himself or to swim with Wesley. A man reached them as they were sinking and swam to the pavilion with them.

HARRY B. BROOKS
No. 35 Robinson avenue, Guelph,
Ontario, Canada.

Bronze medal—Brooke, aged 18, clerk, saved Agnes E. Hagyard and Annie B. Lawson, aged 14 and 16, respectively, from drowning. Guelph, Ont., June 25, 1921. Miss Hagyard and Miss Lawson, while wading in the Speed River, suddenly stepped into deep water, and the struggles carried them to a point 56 feet from the bank. They went under the surface and rose several times, holding on to a bridge to the girls, put an arm around each, and swam with them about 30 feet to wadable water. Others then assisted them to the bank.

CAROLINE S. BASSETT
Main street, Yardley, Pa.

Bronze medal—Miss Bassett, aged 13, schoolgirl, saved Mary F. Stockton, aged 15, from drowning. Brownsburg, Pa., July 31, 1919. Miss Stockton attempted to swim across a canal forty five feet wide, but became winded and let down to touch bottom in deep water fifteen feet from the bank and lost self-control. Miss Bassett swam about eighteen feet to Miss Stockton and taking hold of Miss Stockton's bathing suit, started to swim with her. Miss Stockton then put both hands on Miss Bassett's shoulders and cursed both to go under the surface. Miss Bassett freed herself, but retained her own hold, and not being able to land at the nearer bank because of a wall, she swam thirty feet with

Miss Stockton to wadable water at the opposite bank.

JEROME B. JOHNSTON
No. 720 North Fourteenth street,
Fort Smith, Ark.

Bronze medal—Johnston, aged 14, student, attempted to save Brayton R. Fletcher, aged 13, student, from drowning. Alma, Ark., June 12, 1919. Brayton got into deep water in Frog Bayou, about 35 feet from an island. After two boys had swam to Brayton but had become frightened and returned to the island without helping him, Jerome grasped Jerome and pulled him down. A man reached them and Jerome got free and swam to the island, but Brayton and the man were drowned.

ALBERT H. CROYLE, deceased
(Widow) College Heights,
Springday Ark.

Bronze medal to the widow and death benefits to her at the rate of \$75 a month, with \$5 a month additional on account of her daughter—Croyle, aged 42, bookkeeper, died attempting to save Brayton R. Fletcher from drowning. Alma, Ark., June 12, 1919. Croyle ran over 300 feet and swam 35 feet from the island to Brayton at about the time Jerome got free. He took hold of Brayton, but Brayton put both arms around him, and both sank and were drowned. (See case of Jerome B. Johnston.)

GEORGE L. THOMPSON
No. 908 Marshall avenue, New
Castle, Pa.

Bronze medal and (supplementing Workmen's Compensation) \$20 a month—Thompson, aged 28, millwright's helper, attempted to rescue Juraj Matesa, aged 38, millwright's helper, from a machine. New Castle, Pa., November 18, 1919. Matesa's clothing caught on a shaft revolving at a speed of seventy-five revolutions a minute, and he was lifted from his feet and drawn against the shaft. He was in danger of being crushed between the shaft and others nearby or by gears on the shafts. Thompson grasped Matesa's clothing and attempted to pull Matesa away from the shafting, but Thompson's arm was caught and drawn around the shaft and the upper part of his body between two moving shafts. Matesa was taken around the shaft several times, and his clothing was almost entirely torn from his body before the machinery was stopped. Matesa was lacerated, but he fully recovered. Thompson's arm was fractured in several places, necessitating amputation, and he was severely lacerated. He was disabled nearly a year.

JOHN H. EDEN, deceased
(Father) No. 532 Hamilton
avenue, North Bergen, N. J.

Bronze medal to the father—Eden, aged 30, clerk, died saving Dorothy H. Fieser, aged 18, from drowning. Leeds, N. Y., July 3, 1921. While swimming in Catskill Creek Miss Fieser lost control of herself in deep water, twenty-five feet from the bank. Eden swam to her, caught hold of her hand and swam fifteen feet toward the bank with her. Supported by Eden, she then rested a few seconds on a submerged rock, but slipped off the rock and separated from him. Another young man then reached her and took her to the bank. Eden sank suddenly about fifteen feet from the bank and was drowned.

ELIJAH RUNNELS, deceased
(Mother), in care of Mrs. Carrie
Heimle, No. 5500 East Side
ave., Dallas, Texas.

Bronze medal to the mother—Runnels (colored), aged 21, farmhand, died attempting to save Onie L. Priddy, aged 22, farmer, from drowning. Ferris, Texas, August 5, 1921. While walking along the bank of a borrow-pit at a levee of the Trinity River, Priddy slipped and fell into the water. Her struggles carried her fifty feet from the bank, where the water was nine feet deep. Runnels jumped into the water, fully dressed, and swam to Priddy. He took hold of Priddy's hand and swam with him twenty-five feet toward the bank. Runnels then released his hold, and Priddy immediately seized Runnels. Both sank and were drowned.

FRANK B. BENICE, deceased
(Father) No. 907 Hunt street,
Akron, Ohio.

Bronze medal to the father—Benice, aged 12, school boy, died attempting to save Edward Pramuk, aged 9, from drowning. Akron, O., June 6, 1921. Edw. fell into Akers Pond, where the water was fifty feet deep, and rose eight feet from the bank. Frank ran to a point on the bank above Edward and slid down the bank, which was about twenty feet high and almost perpendicular, into the water. He swam to Edward and grasped Edward by the hair, but Edward struggled and Frank lost his hold. Both boys sank and were drowned.

C. FRANCIS HARRINGTON, deceased
(Mother) No. 6 Pacific street,
Butte, Mont.

Bronze medal to the mother

and death benefits to her at the rate of \$40 a month—Harrington, aged 17, office boy, died attempting to save L. Emmet Murphy, aged 18, miner, from drowning. Butte, Mont., August 8, 1920. Murphy and a companion fell from a raft into Masin Creek Reservoir, about 30 feet from the bank, where the water was seven feet deep. They struggled together and then separated. Harrington waded from the bank

(Continued on Page 14)



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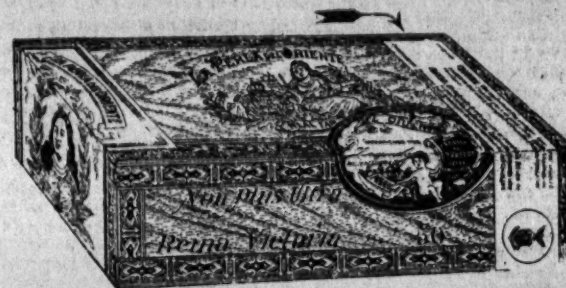
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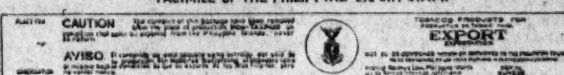
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(Continued from Page 13)

and swam about eighteen feet to Murphy, who was five feet from the bank. As he tried to take hold of Murphy the latter struggled with him, causing them to be submerged two to three times. They then separated and swam toward the bank. Murphy was extended to him by a woman on the bank, and he grasped it and was drawn to the bank. The woman extended the branch toward Harrington, but he failed to reach it and was drowned.

WILLIAM V. NEVIN, deceased (Father), No. 100 East Center street, Butte, Mont.

Bronze medal to the father—Nevin, aged 17, student, died attempting to save John P. Gilmore, aged 17, student, from drowning, Butte, Mont., August 8, 1920. Nevin closely followed Harrington into the water and swam to Gilmore, who was Murphy's companion. He attempted to take hold of Gilmore, but a struggle followed in which both boys went under. Water several times. Nevin got free and reached the bank, almost exhausted, but at Gilmore's call to him for help Nevin again entered for him. Shortly after reaching deep water Nevin sank and was drowned. Gilmore also was drowned. (See case of C. Francis Harrington).

DAVID M. HAMLER, deceased, Cal.

Bronze medal to the widow and death benefits to her at the rate of \$70 a month, with \$5 a month additional on account of her daughter—Hamler, aged 31, assistant city engineer, died attempting to save Frederick J. Liefer, aged 35, automobile dealer, from drowning, Anaheim Landing, Cal., September 22, 1918. While paddling in a surfboat in the Pacific Ocean, Liefer was thrown into deep water by breakers, which capsized his boat. He swam to neck-deep water seventy-five to one hundred feet from shore and attempted to maintain himself in the surf, which was very rough; but he was carried several times by the current into deep water. After two men had swum to Liefer but had returned to shore without having aided him, Hamler waded about fifty feet from shore toward Liefer. Efforts were being made by others to get a rope to Liefer, and in the confusion Hamler was drowned, unnoticed by the others. Liefer finally succeeded in swimming to shore.

JAMES C. NUTT, deceased (Widow), in case of the Balsam Lake Club, Hardensburg, N.Y.

Bronze medal to the widow and death benefits to her at the rate of \$60 a month, with \$5 a month additional on account of each of four children—Nutt, aged 33, laborer, died attempting to save Gertrude M. Yager, aged 24, from drowning, East Branch, N. Y., July 14, 1922. While swimming in the East Branch of the Delaware River 30 feet from the bank, Miss Yager became tired and tried to touch bottom. She sank in water eight feet deep and rose, but was unable to continue swimming and called for help. A youth reached her but was unable to do more than support her. Nutt, fully dressed, waded from the bank and swam about fifteen feet to Miss Yager. He just put his hands at Miss Yager's waist and then suddenly sank. He did not rise and was drowned. Miss Yager was taken to the bank by another man.

GUY L. STANFORD, deceased (Widow), No. 3 East Seventh street, San Angelo, Texas.

Bronze medal to the widow and death benefits to her at the rate of \$65 a month, with \$5 a month additional on account of each of three children—Stanford, aged 39, shoemaker, died attempting to save Jewel Ball, aged 17, student,

from drowning, San Angelo, Texas, July 4, 1922. Miss Ball, while wading in overflow water of the North Concho River, was swept off her feet by a swift current. She was carried to a tree stump at the bank, to which she clung. Stanford waded to the stump and extended his hand to take hold of Miss Ball, but she immediately sprang at him and caught hold of his shoulders, causing him to lose his footing. He and Miss Ball were carried by the current into deep water, Stanford being unable to swim because of Miss Ball's hold. Both were drowned.

GEORGE H. M. HERCHEN, deceased (Widow), No. 3802 Fernwood avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Bronze medal to the widow and (supplementing Workmen's Compensation) death benefits to her at the rate of \$70 a month, with \$5 a month additional on account of each of two children—Herchenrother, aged 28, oil trader, died attempting to save Christopher J. Branagan, aged 47, laborer, from suffocation, Baltimore, Md., May 16, 1922. Branagan was affected by gas while clinging to a tank nineteen feet deep. He started to climb out of the tank but was overcome and fell fourteen feet to bottom. Several men, thinking Branagan had accidentally fallen, descended for him, but they felt the gas affecting them and ascended before they had reached Branagan. There were loud cries for rope and gas masks. Herchenrother was attracted to the tank and, with a bulky hood over his head, started to descend on coils of pipe, but after going a short distance he removed the hood. He reached Branagan and had stooped to move him when he was overcome. Men then descended, wearing gas masks, and tied ropes around Branagan and Herchenrother. They were drawn to the top but could not be revived.

EDMUND J. KATES, deceased (Widow), No. 1923 A street, University place, Nebraska.

Bronze medal to the widow and death benefits to her at the rate of \$75 a month, with \$5 a month

additional on account of her daughter—Kates, aged 37, engineer examiner, died attempting to save Charles H. McBride, aged 53, railway mail pay expert, from drowning, Wrightsville Beach, N. C., June 8, 1921. McBride swam to a point in the Atlantic Ocean 130 feet from shore, where the water was eight feet deep, and called for help. The water was very rough, and there was a strong current. Kates swam seventy feet toward McBride, but became helpless one hundred feet from shore. A life-guard swam to Kates and took him to shore. He had collapsed and become unconscious about the time they reached wadable water. McBride drifted to a point three hundred feet from shore and was then reached by a man in a boat and taken to shore. Neither could be revived.

BENTLEY H. GALLMAN, R. D. 1, Eden, New York.

Silver medal—Gallman, aged 19, farmer, saved Gustav A. Grindel, aged 39, farmer, from suffocation, North Boston, N. Y., August 10, 1921. While cleaning up debris at the bottom of a well 24 feet deep following a dynamite blast, Grindel was overcome by gas. With only Grindel's wife present, Gallman slid down a rope to the bottom of the well, and after unhooking a bucket which was at the end of the rope, he fastened the rope around Grindel. Gallman then climbed the rope. He became dizzy and weak as he neared the top and reached the surface with a great effort. Grindel was then pulled up and was revived.

LEWIS C. TILLOTSON, 16 Wolcott street, Rochester, N. Y.

Silver medal—Tillotson, aged 24, glazier, saved Bernard A. Smith, aged 27, plumber, from drowning, Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1921. Smith, on a small raft, entered a subterranean canal or race to repair a pipe. The race was 32 feet wide, with vertical walls, and was pitch-dark. The water was eight feet deep. There was a current of three miles an hour, and the water was very cold.

Smith reached the pipe on the far side of the race with the aid of another man, who stood on a covered flume extending from the race and held a rope tied to the raft. The raft was swept from under Smith's feet, and he fell into the water. He drifted to a column supporting the roof in the middle of the race. After men had attempted to float the raft to Smith but could not get it across the current, Tillotson, who was heavily dressed, lay on the raft and guided it about 25 feet to within reach of Smith. Smith, who was almost exhausted, stepped on the side of the raft, but it turned and threw both men into the water. Smith again grasped the column, and Tillotson swam a few feet to the pipe, but it broke under his weight. He went under the surface, rose and supported himself by grasping an object in the middle of the race until the raft, which was being drawn back and forth, got within his reach. Tillotson then took hold of it, and it drifted to Smith, who dropped to it from the column. He was unable to support himself, and Tillotson grasped his clothing and held to him as both men, clinging to the raft and only partly on it, were drawn to the flume.

MARGUERITE A. FITCH, deceased (Mother), No. 1012 East Thirty-fourth street, Savannah, Ga.

Silver medal to the mother—Miss Fitch, aged 32, stenographer, died attempting to save Edwin H. Juett, aged 50, salesman, from drowning, St. Simon Island, Ga., May 30, 1920. Juett held to a canoe which Miss Fitch and another young woman paddled 150 feet from shore in St. Simon Sound, where the water was fifteen feet deep. The water was rough and there was a strong current. The two young women turned toward shore, expecting Juett to follow, but they were rushed toward shore by a wave, and when they reached shore they heard him call for help. Miss Fitch waded and swam 125 feet to within 50 feet of Juett, who had drifted farther from shore. He sank and was drowned, and Miss Fitch, who turned on her back in a float-

ing position, was carried to a point 100 feet from shore and also drowned.

GEORGE HOWARD DONALDSON, deceased (Widow), San Marco Apartments, No. 1205 Spring street, Seattle, Wash.

Silver medal to the widow and death benefits to her at the rate of \$50 a month—Donaldson, aged 59, druggist, died attempting to save R. McFeyre Tigert, 22, purchasing agent, from drowning, Newsom, Tenn., June 8, 1919. While wading in Harpeth River Tigert was swept from his feet by rough water just below a dam and carried along the face of the dam to a point 112 feet from the bank. He was held against the dam by the force of the water that was pouring over it. From a point in the water that was 50 feet from the bank and 60 feet below the dam, Donaldson swam about 85 feet toward Tigert, but was then drawn against the dam by a strong backwash. Donaldson finally sank and was drowned. Tigert lost consciousness and was carried to wadable water by the current. He was removed from the water and was revived.



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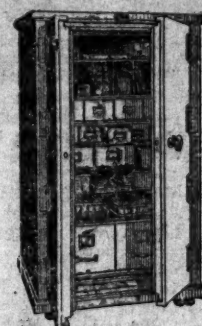
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Squeeze, The Universal Practice In China

The newcomer to China, confronted with the hard fact of "squeeze" and its ramifications which meet him so soon after his arrival, is apt to be dumbfounded. What good can there be, and how can any business be successfully accomplished, in a country where every transaction is tainted with irregular charges? He is even more mystified when he grasps that what is to his Western ideas inherently rotten is here an established system, an universally understood and accepted custom—the immemorial commission of the East. What he has to learn is that while in the East as in the West there is no sentiment in business, in the East, there is no transaction which is not business. Whatever may be the nature of the service—the negotiation of a marriage, the purchase of a coffin or of a catty of sweet potatoes—all is conducted on strictly commercial principles. The laborer is worthy of his hire; and anything done for anyone, even in the name of friendship, requires its appropriate emolument.

PREREQUISITES

The principle of commission on all the transactions of life once granted, the door is opened to vast opportunities of lucrative business. Our newcomer is shocked to find out (as soon he must) that any purchases made him by his household staff are charged up to him on the cent percent principle. Every article of food bought for him by his cook is a source of handsome profit. Furthermore, much of that for which he has paid so highly passes into the stomachs of his underlings. They are supposed to "feed themselves". So they do with the master's food. Considering that the cook in foreign employ draws liberal wages and that it is his duty therefore to serve his master's interests, the ordinary master is apt to be annoyed at these proceedings—the more so since he is quite powerless to prevent them—and to regard the people who treat him in this way as rogues and robbers.

THE CHINESE POINT OF VIEW

The Chinese view the matter differently. From their standpoint a commission which is the universal custom, and is universally acquiesced in by all who have servants, has a legal sanction and servants hold themselves entitled to levy it. There is an implied contract in Chinese custom between the employer and his servant that he shall permit a profit on everything bought for him and allow them to collect a commission from the tradesmen with whom he deals—which he ultimately of course pays. In Peking servants will go to the shop in which articles have been purchased by their employer and demand a commission of 10 percent, which is about the usual rate, as a legal right, and shopkeepers never dare to refuse. This is the commission on articles not purchased through servants; on such things as are purchased through the household staff the commission is what the master is supposed to be able to stand, and depends upon his position and income as well as upon his pi ch'i or amenability to pressure. This system, probably as ancient as China itself, is a result of the small and insufficient wages which were paid by Chinese masters until foreigners arrived to upset the market. Wages in Chinese houses were merely nominal and servants had to make what they could in other ways. Nowadays the wages in foreign houses at least are quite liberal, but the Chinese, like other humans, like to get it both ways and though the wages have improved the squeeze remains.

AN UNAVOIDABLE TAX

The foreigner in China must accept the position, or life will become intolerable for him and he had better quit the country. The Chinese are modifiable only to a very limited degree and are not in the least inclined to alter their national customs to suit foreign convenience. Quick at picking up the elements of foreign teaching, at heart they remain rooted in their ancient ways. Ever changing outwardly, inwardly always remaining the same; based on a moral system which, whatever we may think of it, has given them enormous national longevity. Chinese they are and Chinese they remain; and the Western man who thinks he is going to bring them into line with his moral code is only preparing for himself the fate inevitable to those who try to hustle the East.

AN UNIVERSAL SYSTEM

The system of commission or "squeeze" runs through the whole of Chinese life. It is confined to

no one class or section of society but pervades all classes and is applied by everyone as occasion offers. Appointments obtained for a relative or friend are heavily taxed, probably the whole of the first month's pay, and thereafter the major portion of it, going to the interceder who procured the candidate the post. Foreigners who pay a salary to a second cook, amah, chauffeur or mafoo, are sadly deceived if they think that anything but a small proportion of that salary goes to the nominal recipient. According to Chinese custom the bulk of it is annexed by the No. 1.

THE HIGHEST CIRCLES THE WORST

While things are thus in the lower ranks of Chinese society the evil becomes infinitely magnified when we come to the official classes. Here we see the system carried to its extreme: squeeze becomes extortion. The enormous fortunes amassed by inchuns are an indication of the practices of the highest functionaries. Of the taxes collected in various ways, regular or irregular, it is hardly too much to say that nothing at all is devoted to public purposes, except so far as official salaries are such a purpose. All that is collected, in Peking or in the provinces, passes in one way or another into the pockets of functionaries, of whom in all directions there are teeming hordes, the vast majority doing nothing of the slightest value to the country. Nothing whatever is done for the people, and if anything is undertaken ostensibly for the public convenience e.g. a road or a railway, the moment the foreign control without which it is impossible to start such thing is relaxed, it is at once turned into a source of profit not for the nation, but for certain individuals who have got hold of it. Every post that can be sold is sold. The high civil officials in power from the Prime Minister downwards, both in Peking and the provinces, are the nominees of some tuchun or other, and somehow the office has to be paid for. Official life is an industry, a business, a trade of exploiting an ignorant, industrious, and long suffering people, by those who have sufficient capacity, push, energy, or luck—or have a relative who has some of these qualities—to get themselves into a position of power. Officials in China exist for their own benefit, not for that of the people. Justice is delayed and denied to all—except those who are in a position to pay for it.

PHILOSOPHICAL FALLACIES

Writers of the Bertrand Russell school regard the Chinese people as a nation possessing a civilization, superior in some ways to that of the West who would do quite well—a few minor faults corrected—and perhaps give to the world a new civilization free from Western errors were they relieved from aggression and exploitation by the fierce foreign Powers who now harass them. The many attractive qualities of the Chinese and that charm of manner which is such a conspicuous feature in their culture, give color to this view. The Powers no doubt have often been aggressive and there is much in Chinese civilization from which the world might learn. The trouble is that those who have a deep and long acquaintance with the country are convinced that if China could be left entirely alone and stand apart from the progress of the world—which of course it cannot—it would simply sink into a welter of anarchy and confusion and the people would be the prey of military adventurers far more even than they are now. The plain truth is that foreigners just now, as for many years past, are the only protection the Chinese people have against tyranny from within. "Aggression" in China, such as it is—and it is to be remembered that it is mainly directed at the development of the country and carries a vast amount of philanthropy with it—is all in the long run to the benefit of the Chinese. As-

saults have certainly been made on China in the past and concessions wrung from her. The Chinese government of former days wished to isolate itself, to cut off trade and intercourse with the outside world. The trade and intercourse were forced upon her. With what result? To the improvement and enrichment of the world generally, and more particularly to the advantage of those millions of Chinese who profit directly and indirectly from the foreign trade. The economical position of the Chinese people, mainly owing to the fact that they are quite unable to evolve a government of any efficiency, is very far from being what it ought to be. But who can doubt that it is immeasurably better than it was fifty years ago? The foreigner in China is not, as some of our enthusiasts would have us believe, a greedy monster preying on the Chinese people. He is merely the middle man linking up the trade between East and West. Such profits as he makes are infinitesimal compared with the advantages the trade brings to the Chinese people. The direct gifts of foreigners to the Chinese people are also far from inconsiderable: missionaries, schools, hospitals, railways, roads, engineers, foreign employes providing honest administration and expert guidance of all sorts; they may not be fully appreciated, but they are there and they have their value. The Chinese left to himself succeeds to a dismal heritage of many woes, among which we may perhaps rate Overpopulation, Underfeeding and Official Neglect as among the greatest. The foreigner cannot relieve the Chinese from these ills; if relief is ever to come it must come from the Chinese people themselves; but the foreigner undoubtedly does something towards mitigating them and enabling them to be borne; and the stability of the foreign trading settlements, and of the government departments under

foreign leadership, give a point d'appui without which the whole ramshackle structure might crumble away.

CONCLUSIONS

While we are bound to conclude that there are customs in China which, from our point of view at any rate, might be changed for better, it is not to be supposed that the Chinese people are in essentials worse than many

of the other peoples on this globe. They certainly are a great people with many fine qualities. Their great misfortune is that they have not been able to evolve a capable ruling class. In many of the minor arts of life, farming, shop-keeping, etc., the Chinese has great skill. His defect is that he has no capacity for the management of big concerns. Regarding the country as a political entity

its condition is simply deplorable, as there is of the righteous being protected if he is weak. It is a such courts as there are being land where chaos and confusion reign and where salvation, if it is to come at all, must come from the Chinese. Meanwhile the foreign friends of China can help in various ways and perhaps one of these ways is to be honest, and however unflattering it may be, to tell them the truth.—Peking and Tientsin Times.

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DEATH

SPAFFORD: At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on December 30, 1922, Lorne S. Spafford, of Pneumonia. Funeral (cremation), at Bubbling Well Chapel, Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock. All friends invited. 54987 D 31

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Matins and Sermon: Psalm 28; Lessons: Isaiah xl, 1-11, Luke ii, 22-40; Wesley in P. Anthem: "Unto us a child is born"; Hymns 59, 62, 60; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A. 11.45 a.m. Holy Communion. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evensong and Deut. x, 12-14, 1; Luke xii, 35-48; Anthem: "Praise to the Lord"; Stanford; Hymns 219, 73, 133; Preacher: The Dean.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m. Jan. 1 Masses at 6, 7 and 8 a.m.

Union Church.—11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A.; Subject: "Our times in his hands"; Psalms 46, 121; Anthem: "Turn Thy face from my sins" (Aldred); Hymns 38, 715, 414, 530 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A.; Subject: "The mind's anchorage"; Chant 126; Hymns 55, 92.

All Saints' Church.—123 Rue Lafayette (corner of Rue Chaud). 9.30 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. L. W. Puccett, M.A.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical), corner of Range and Chapoo Roads. The services will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. E. G. Trickey; 6 p.m. Rev. D. MacGillivray, D.D.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Christian Science." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Thanksgiving Service Monday, January 1, 11 a.m. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Sunday Service League.—New Year Service. Speaker Rev. W. P. Roberts, Chaplain of St. John's University. Subject: "Quality not Quantity." Martyrs Memorial Hall December 31, 5 p.m. Vocal Quartette—Messrs. P. T. Chen, Z. Z. Ling, T. T. Yui and F. S. Tang.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jesuit.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: Rev. J. W. Nichols, D.D.

Gospel Meetings.—Every Sunday, 6.30, 7.30 p.m., China Inland Mission Hall, 9, Woosung Road, kindly lent for the purpose. Bright congregational singing starting at 6.15 p.m.

The Call Of Borah

FROM Washington comes a cable saying that Senator Borah has introduced in the Senate an amendment to the Naval Appropriations Bill requesting President Harding to call a conference of the Powers to consider economic questions and also the reduction of land and sea armaments.

It was a somewhat similar resolution, introduced in the Senate by William E. Borah, that resulted in the calling of the Washington Conference. Senator Borah was not named as one of the American delegates to the great international gathering, and it was he who afterwards fought hard in the Senate to prevent ratification of the Four Power Treaty between Great Britain, Japan, France and the United States, because of the alliance character which so many people attempted to read into that document. But the whole Washington Conference idea was a creation of Borah's brain. And the fact that he afterwards attempted to block that one of the documents which was contrary to American tradition and American policy, reflects only further credit upon the senior Senator from Idaho.

It is the same Borah who now calls for a second international conference of the same character, but along broader economic lines. It is this same intellect that conceived the idea and the same personality that presented it to the Senate. But the political power of Senator Borah today is far greater than that which he wielded in the Senate two years ago. When the new Congress comes into being on the fourth of next March, William E. Borah will stand out as one of the most powerful members of a small but powerful group of Progressive Republican members of the Upper House, who will firmly hold and fearlessly use the balance of power in that body.

On the all powerful Senate committee on Foreign Relations, Borah will hold a commanding position. Under the Constitution of the United States the Senate shares the treaty making powers of the American Government. On foreign relations as well as on the approval of all nominations of officials in the American State Department the Senate has the deciding voice. Before acting on any of these questions the Senate refers the matter to its Committee on Foreign Relations. This Committee at present is composed of ten Republicans and six Democrats. In the American plan of government the Republican members, belonging to the party actually in power, are the ones who count the most. The ten republicans in their order of seniority are Lodge, of Massachusetts; McCumber, of North

(Continued on Page 17)

Shall Europe Pay Her War Debts

BY GARET GARRETT

(In The Saturday Evening Post)

THINGS as things and the un-

remembered circumstance

a time would come to speak of

them.

The war cost the United States

a little more than \$1,500,000 an

hour.

After the associate hand of

America went in, it lasted 14,

000 hours more and cost all of

the European Allies combined,

out of their own resources, a

little less than \$2,750,000 an

hour.

Besides our own direct contri-

bution of more than \$1,500,000

an hour, we loaned to the allied

Governments nearly \$750,000 an

hour, and these loans now consti-

tute the European war debt to

this country. Direct advances of

Liberty Loan dollars from the

United States Treasury amounted

to \$9,500,000,000. Then when

hostilities had ceased, France,

Great Britain, Italy, Belgium and

others took over from us, on

credit, docks, buildings, plants,

railroads, machinery and vast

stores of food and other supplies.

This wholesale bargain sale of

our things on their soil increased

the debt to more than \$10,000,

000,000. Loans for relief and

unpaid interest have slowly in-

creased it since until now it stands

between \$10,500,000,000 and

\$11,000,000,000.

Until the war France was credi-

tor to the whole world, drawing

billions of interest annually from

distant countries, including at

least \$500,000,000 a year from

the United States. Now for the

first time it owes, and from think-

ing of this debt of, say, \$11,000,

000,000 to the United States it

has developed a kind of debtor's

hysteria. Although it has not

paid a dollar of principal, and only

a very little of the interest, it

complains that the debt is crush-

ing and asks to be forgiven.

It owes itself so much on account

of the war that it cannot pay.

Or it cannot pay us until Germany

pays, and it is impossible to

make Germany pay.

LORD BALFOUR NOTE

Great Britain's position is

peculiar. Her own war losses

notwithstanding, she is still a

great creditor nation, with invest-

ments scattered all about the

world. Therefore she is obliged

to hold for the sanctity of debts

upon public opinion was pro-

found. The whole Old World

press has since been filled with

cartoons representing the United

States to be the Shylock of the

world. This picture has been

endlessly reproduced in words of

comment, even in newspapers,

reviews and magazines of high re-

pute all taking Lord Balfour's

distinguished word for an exact

statement of the case. The Lon-

don Economist, a journal of ex-

cellent opinion far above the drift

of mob emotions, the most in-

fluential publication of its kind in

England—the London Economist

of all papers—printed a com-

munication from "Portia," who

said that for the United States

to demand payment from Great

Britain was to lay a tribute upon

those who saved Kansas and Ken-

tucky from the German peril,

adding, "Even the terrible re-

fusal of the Middle Ages re-

fused to sanction removal of the

merchant's flesh when it was

pointed out that his life blood

would follow." Even those of

Lord Balfour's critics who said

that to have written his letter

when as he did was a political

blunder almost invariably have

made it worse by adding:

"Nevertheless, the truth is there.

"The Shylock again, demanding

his pound of flesh. We shall

have to pay what's in the bond."

Americans were shocked. For

several days they went about

saying to each other, "Can it be

true? Are we like that?"

We do not carry figures in our

heads. We had forgotten them.

We had forgotten the terms and

conditions. In fact, as people, we

had been thinking very little

about our war loans to Europe.

Among a thousand of us taken

unawares there would have been,

perhaps, not one who could have

said how much they were or for

what they were made exactly,

except to help win the war, and

certainly not one who would have

had any positive notion as to how

they ought to be settled. But to

the imputation that our way

was not that of traders we could

not be indifferent. We said: "No, we are not like that.

In our hearts we know it. Let

us look at the record."

The record is of prodigious ex-

tent, not at all readable, and few

people had ever been seriously in-

terested in it, merely taking right

conformity to the acts

of Congress.

It was as if a man in despair

lasted came to a bank where he

was known saying: "I need some

money out of the till—quick! My

life is in jeopardy for want of

it. I haven't time now to do more

than write you an I. O. U. Later,

whenever you say, 'I'll come

in and make it regular by giving

you a long-term promissory note."

Well, in that way, on their

simple I. O. U.'s, the United States

Government loaned Great Britain,

France, Italy and the other allied

countries billions of dollars, which

were the proceeds of our Liberty

bonds, and the allied countries

spent those billions of dollars for

the food, the steel, the munitions,

the cotton, and the like, they re-

quired in order to continue their

part in the war, while at the

same time we were producing and

requiring enormous quantities of

the same things in order to do

our part. We put \$22,000,000,

000 worth of things into the war

on our own account, besides what

we loaned in that way to the

Allies.

Then the war was won and

there came the Peace Conference.

Almost the first concrete mat-

ter with which President Wilson

was confronted at Paris was a

proposal from Great Britain to

cancel all inter-allied war debts

as an act of fantasy. What Mr.

Lloyd George proposed was that

there should issue a great quanti-

ty of German bonds to be divid-

ed among the Allies and the

United States; with those bonds

the Allies would pay off their

debts to each other and to the

United States, and the slate

should be clean. Cancellation of

the inter-allied debts at that time

with German bonds would have

come precisely to the same thing

as now to cancel those same debts

with air and gestures, and was

open to the same notable objec-

tion, namely, that the United

States would sacrifice much more

than any other country—\$5,000,

000,000 more than Great Britain

—to the happy solution.

That was the formal beginning

of an agitation that has continued

to this time. It has been a

most consistent agitation, with

one end steadily in view—an all-

around cancellation of debts.

But before that, on December

4, 1918, less than a month after

the armistice, we find in the re-

cord a cable message from Oscar

T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary

of the Treasury, to the Secretary

of the Treasury in Washington,

saying:

"Chancellor (meaning the Chan-

cancellor of the British Exchequer)

revived suggestion made before

possibility of cancellation of all

loans made by one associated

Government to any other for the

conduct of the war."

And on the next day came a

message from Norman H. Davis,

Special United States Commis-

sioner of Finance in Europe, to

the United States Treasury, say-

ing:

"As I have already advised you,

the British Treasury has notified

the French and Italian Treasuries

that they are through making

advances to them. They have

either done this in order to force

them on us or for political rea-

sons in order to force their opin-

ions at the Peace Conference."

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Shrimp's In A Pickle

By McNamara



The Call Of Borah

(Continued from Page 16)

has many of the characteristics of Teddy Roosevelt.

It was Bill Borah who brought about the Washington Conference.

It was Bill Borah who had the courage to urge openly on the floor of the United States Senate recognition of Soviet Russia.

It was Bill Borah who declared in a speech to his fellow citizens that every argument advanced by Secretary Hughes against the Russian Soviet, even to the very expressions used, had been made against the Government of the United States when it first came into existence.

It was Bill Borah's speech in the Senate that drove Kerenky's Bakmatiev out of the Russian Embassy in Washington.

It was Bill Borah, as member of the Senate committee on Education and Labor, who instituted an investigation against Semenov after that brigand entered the United States with an American visa on a passport that came from goodness knows what public authority.

It was Bill Borah who dared declare in a speech in Chicago

that however little respect people in Washington had for the American Constitution, they had a more wholesome dread of American public opinion.

It is now Bill Borah who looks on to a Naval Appropriation Bill calling for the expenditure of millions of the tax-payers money, the call for another conference of powers to consider economic questions and the reduction of land and sea armaments. Whether Administration officials will regard it as good politics to increase the towering prestige of Borah by adopting his logical suggestions remains to be seen.

But whatever happens it is Bill Borah, who after March 4 next will be in a position, both on the Foreign Relations Committee and in the Senate as a whole, to instill into American foreign policy a combination of relentless logic and firm courage that will enable America to exert in the council of nations that power and influence to which the American people as a whole, rather than American banks, oil or other private interests are entitled.—North China Star.

Evolution And The Fourth Dimension

BY GARRETT P. SERVIS
Eminent Astronomer and Authority
on Subjects of Scientific
Interest.

According to the philosophy of Einstein, his predecessors and his followers, time must be treated as a "dimension," a "fourth" dimension, in addition to the three familiar dimensions, called up-and-down, right-and-left and forward-and-back, by means of which we denote situation and motion in cubic space.

The point of the new view is that nothing can be completely described without considering its

duration as well as its shape and location. The time element cannot be disentangled from the others. The universe is a "space-time continuum." Space and time are not independent, but because time is unseeable while the space dimensions are seeable, directly or indirectly, we are unable to visualize the time dimension coincidently with the others, or in the same manner and so we think of it as being independent of space. Only mathematics can demonstrate the unity.

Of course everybody has always known that time, or duration, had to be considered as well as space

or extension in all that we do or think of. But we considered it merely in a historical sense and not as a fundamental factor of existence itself. Whether when the new theories are perfected we shall find that this way of looking at time develops important and hitherto unsuspected results time itself alone can tell.

Meanwhile a fresh glint of light is thrown upon the functional importance of the dimension time by a suggestion of David Starr Jordan to the effect that no new species of plant or animal can be developed without a liberal and sufficient time factor being present.

This strikes at the conclusions of some of the experimental or laboratory biologists whose misunderstood remarks recently let loose a small but active whirlwind of opposition—a kind of just whirl—against the teaching of evolution.

Says Jordan in a letter to Science: "It is often remarked by biologists who have never studied organisms in the field that it is easy to develop forms at will in distinguishable from actual species. To my mind this is one of the most deceptive of the anti-Darwinian heresies. A species is not merely a form or group of individuals distinguished from other groups by definable features. A complete definition involves longevity. A species is a kind of animal or plant which has run the gauntlet of the ages and persisted. Garden and greenhouse products are immensely interesting and instructive, but they throw little light on the origin of species. I have heard this

definition of a soldier: 'One that has stood.' It is easy to trick out a group of boys to look like soldiers, but you cannot define them as such until they have 'stood.' So, he adds, although a greenhouse variant is easily secured, and with some plants excessive variability is itself a specific character, yet temporary variations have no taxonomic (classificatory) value. "A form is not a species until it has 'stood.'"

Another indication of the profound importance that the dimension time plays in evolution may be discovered in a letter by J. Howard Brown, of Princeton. He shows how the opposition to evolutionary teaching is an outgrowth of tradition. Certain unbending minds embrace with all their strength what old teachings have represented as truth, and are unable to accept any variation from such teachings. The scientist, "who is a trained seeker for truth, has to offer a new interpretation of life, a new basis of ethics, which is in opposition to tradition."

But science "holds the key to the situation. The key is evolution itself, the evolutionary interpretation of history, especially the religious and literary history of the Hebrew people. This, rather than biology, would quickly become the storm center if it were taught in our high schools. It cannot be done at present, but when historical science percolates more thoroughly into the Sunday schools the opposition to the teaching of evolution will dissolve."

And Charles V. Piper points out that the account in Genesis of the origin of all the various races from Adam is itself a document of evolution. "It matters not what anthropological characters may be assumed for Adam and Eve, the diversity of their supposed progeny illustrates what the biologist means by evolution."



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It's getting so nowadays that about all a Shanghai man knows about his wife is where to 'phone her. And then very probably nobody'll hear the bell because of the clatter of mah-jongg.

IMA HOOT NANNY SEZ:
"The long, tight skirts, like marriage, merely make you realise what a wonderful thing freedom WAS."

"Two scholars, a Frenchman and an Italian, were having an argument," Irvin S. Cobb says in one of his latest rib-ticklers. "Each insisted that his own country had produced the most distinguished literary figure that ever lived."

"Dante," said the Italian, "was the greatest of all writers. Dante went to hell."

"Bah!" cried the Frenchman, "Baudelaire was a thousand times greater than Dante. He came from hell."

The bachelor who is wedded to an expensive thing, like golf usually figures that he can't afford a little extra luxury like a wife.

REMARKABLE REMARKS
"Marriage means more than the thrill of a moment," Beatrice Fairfax.
"There is an old adage that an ambassador is sent abroad to lie for his country. I have done that at times,"—Ambassador Harvey.

"Women decide the larger questions of life correctly and quickly, not because they are divinely inspired, not because they practice a magic inherited from savagery, but simply and solely because they have sense. They see at a glance what most men could not see with searchlights and telescopes,"—H. L. Mencken.

"No man is married to a woman who knows more than he does and who lets everybody see that she knows more without passionately regretting that he did not marry a congenial idiot instead of a Solomon in petticoats,"—Dorothy Dix.

"Ain't it amazing," sez Pa Jongg, "how many of these here fellers who are moonin' about hard times manage to take in all the 'great white way' openings?"

WHIMSY
I've a wanderer's heart in a Puritan's breast
And never the two shall leave me at rest
My feet are for following far and away
And oh, I would go—but my head bids me stay
And so when I'm out on the unbeaten track,
I cannot be happy until I am back.
Yet when I'm at home, I cry out to be

Well, we won that bet anyway!
Yes, Little Garlic-san, now that the holidays are all over but the mooning we feel like the fellow who was four miles from home with his pants on the clothesline.

Larry

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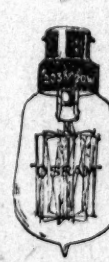


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Shall Europe Pay Her War Debts

(Continued from Page 18)
bought on credit in the United States by the allied Governments and resold by them in their own countries for civil consumption.

III.—Things such as steel, cotton and other raw materials bought on credit in the United States by the allied Governments and resold by them in their own countries for private manufacturers for the purpose of sustaining trade.

IV.—Things of all kinds bought in the United States on private credit before the American people entered the war and afterward paid for with dollars borrowed from the United States Treasury.

V.—Things, both food and industrial commodities, bought on credit in the United States after the armistice, for purposes of post-war relief and reconstruction.

That these different classes of things require different symbols is obvious.

GOODS FOR CIVIL ISSUE

If there had ever been the idea that everybody's war things were in common, or if that idea now existed so as to include their things as well as ours, and if in the full moment of that idea we were happily uncharging one another all around, then, of course, those things of the class first mentioned that were directly consumed in military uses would have to be charged off.

In the same way those things of the class next mentioned—food and other vital supplies taken from us on credit and resold for civil consumption—those also would have to be charged off. Civil welfare was essential to victory.

But when we come to Class III.—to the steel, cotton and other goods and materials bought on credit in the United States by the allied Governments and resold to private manufacturers for the purpose, so far as possible, of sustaining trade as usual—perplexities begin.

The effort to continue business as usual in England during the war was heroic. British Government and British business were almost as one. That was quite right. The survival of British trade was a matter of vital importance. Only that is not the point.

The Government of Great Britain took arbitrary control of essential raw materials as a military measure, and in its wisdom divided them between the uses of trade and the use of war. Then when the United States came into the war private purchases for British trade ceased in the American market. The British Government did the buying for both military and trade necessities with dollars borrowed from the United States Treasury; and then there were two prices and two uses for the same things in Great Britain. There was one price for a thing in Great Britain. There was one price for a thing resold by the British Government for military issue and a higher price for that same thing when resold for civil issue.

Things bought in the United States with borrowed dollars were resold in Great Britain for both military issue and civil issue. In what proportions we do not know. We could never find out.

We do know as to certain great groups of things, such as food products and cereals, that if the entire British Army had been sustained exclusively from what was bought in the United States less than half the total would be accounted for. The other half, therefore, was resold by the Government for civil issue. This applies only to food.

As to raw materials, such as cotton and steel, we cannot guess in what proportions they were divided between military purposes and civil issue. The reason we cannot guess is that the British Government lumped the figures and we accepted them. For example, in reporting to the United States Government how it had been spending the borrowed dollars, it

put in one item as follows: "Exchange and cotton purchases, \$1,682,419,875.31."

What did that mean? More than \$1,500,000,000 for cotton and exchange!

That item alone is more than the national debt of the United States before the war.

Well, the cotton means cotton, though how much cotton nobody knows; and the rest, maybe \$1,000,000,000, represents things bought all over the world with pounds sterling—that is to say, with English money—and the dollars borrowed from the United States Treasury were used in the international exchange market to buy pounds sterling; the point of this being to keep business doing as usual in English money, which had been the paramount money of the world, and then to support the value and prestige of that money with borrowed dollars. Instead of purchasing American cotton at New York with American dollars, the British Government bought American cotton at Liverpool with English money and then used dollars to redeem its own money at a fixed price in the international exchange market. But for this sagacity on the part of British finance the pound sterling would have declined in prestige and the dollar, instead, might have become the paramount money of the world. After the war, when dollars with which to support the pound sterling were no longer forthcoming, the exchange value of English money suffered a great fall.

To what extent the pound sterling, while sustained in value with borrowed dollars, was employed to buy things in other markets which were then resold to British trade we cannot tell. We knew all the time, however, that materials bought on credit in the United States were replacing materials consumed in British trade. Our War Industries Board was continually vexed at the procedure of taking steel away from private industry in the United States while British steel makers, our competitors, continued to export steel products from Great Britain for profit.

These things are fitted for illustration. What they illustrate is how impossible it is for us now to imagine that the wartime transactions between the United States and the Allies were governed by the sentimental idea of all things in common.

EARLY LOANS REFUNDED
In the fourth class we spoke of things of all kinds—food, cotton, steel and munitions—first bought in the United States on private credit before the American people entered the war, and then afterward settled for with dollars borrowed from the U. S. Treasury.

That is an interesting item. It appears in the record as "Materials, \$648,246,316.94," of which more than half was for Great Britain and nearly all the rest for France. It is thus explained:

In 1918 certain loans fell due to Great Britain had floated in Wall Street through J. P. Morgan and Co. before we got into the war. These were what are known as secured loans. That is, valuable British securities were pledged thereunder. It was thought better to pay them off than to renew them, because to renew them might hurt British credit and also conflict with the sale of Liberty bonds. The easiest way to pay them off, perhaps the only way, was to do it with dollars borrowed from the United States Treasury. That was all right again. Yet the fact stands out that the proceeds of Liberty bonds to the amount of more than a third of a billion dollars were loaned to pay off debts contracted by Great Britain with private bankers before America had put itself into the war. And this now is a part of that debt owing by Great Britain to the American Government which we are urged to forgive. The securities pledged under those private loans were not received by the American Government.

In the same way French loans amounting to more than \$250,000,000 floated in Wall Street through private bankers before America entered the war, matured while we were at war, and were paid off with dollars borrowed by the French Government from the United States Treasury.

So our public loans to the Allies were retroactive. More than that, they continued for nearly two years after the end of the war. The armistice was signed on Nov. 11, 1918.

After the armistice, down to July 1, 1919, the United States Treasury advanced \$576,000,000 more to Great Britain.

After the armistice, down to May 11, 1920, the United States Treasury advanced \$629,739,000 more to Italy.

After the armistice, down to Aug. 26, 1920, the United States Treasury advanced \$176,834,467 more to Belgium.

And after the armistice, down to Sept. 28, 1920, the United States Treasury advanced \$1,027,427,800 more to France.

The total of these post-armistice advances to Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium amounted to nearly \$2,500,000,000. What did they represent? Things, to be sure. But things of what kind and for what purpose?

There is no definite accounting in this post-armistice period. Hundreds of millions of dollars went to settle contracts for war things that were running when hostilities suddenly ceased. The remainder—an undetermined amount—went for food, for relief in many forms and for materials very urgently needed to make the swing from war to peace.

Directly and indirectly, a very large proportion of these advances represented the loan of American things toward reconstruction. France, for example, the largest after-the-war borrower, got enormous quantities of American

foodstuffs, and to the extent to which she was supplied with foodstuffs and other peace materials on American credit her own resources were released for works of reconstruction.

All this is a good deal like the item received from the British: "Exchange and cotton purchases, \$1,682,419,875.31." We cannot break the figures up. Only the borrowers could do that.

Although the record in this respect is dim and confused, owing to the involved nature of the transactions, still it does reveal these "traders" in a very strange light. Having raised billions from taxation and Liberty bond sales to be advanced to the Allies explicitly for the purpose of the prosecution of the war, as provided by law they strained the law and continued long after the armistice, long after the signing of the Peace Treaty, to make advances, without security, to Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, and even to new and enemy countries, ostensibly for relief, but in effect to aid reconstruction.

No, they have talked only of a cancellation of the whole debt; they have talked of this as persistently and doggedly as during the war they resisted every suggestion that anything we got from them should be charged against their obligations to the United States, which is further proof that never did they regard their things in common with ours. There came a time, with 2,000,000 Americans in France, when the American demand for francs in France was greater than the French need of

francs in the United States. Instead of taking the opportunity to reduce their debt to the United States the French insisted upon charging us dollars for all the francs we needed and having the dollars they got in exchange and didn't need put aside in the United States Treasury as a special credit to be available after the war.

EUROPE MISINFORMED
Since the only ground upon which the cancellation of war debts (Continued on Page 20)

THE DEBTS ANALYSED

The Committee on Judiciary of the United States explored the record and reported:

That: "Millions of dollars of this Liberty Loan money were loaned to Great Britain after all hostilities had ceased, for the purpose of allowing her to build up her export trade."

That: "Millions of dollars of this Liberty Loan fund were loaned to foreign Governments and by them loaned to various relief and reconstruction organizations."

That: "Money was loaned to these various Governments so that they could repay it to the United States as interest on loans already made."

That: "Millions of dollars' worth of products purchased with United States money loaned to foreign Governments were sent directly to Germany with our consent."

That: "Forty-eight millions of dollars of the American people's Liberty Loan money were used for the purpose of sending supplies into Austria, which country was then our enemy."

Nowhere in the record is there one fleeting glimpse of an idea existing in Europe during the war that war things were everybody's in common and should not be finally charged for.

Nowhere in all the subsequent talk of cancellation of debts is there any suggestion that the things the American Government bought and paid for in Europe should be so regarded. There is

only the idea that the things the allied countries borrowed in America should be treated as things in common.

America's debtors have never offered to make distinctions. They have never said: "There were things of many kinds. First let us set apart those things (a) which contributed to the relief and reconstruction of Europe after the war, and (b) those things which contributed to the maintenance of trade during the war, and (c) those American things that we bought on credit before the United States got into the war and afterward paid for with dollars borrowed from the United States Treasury. We propose that a commission shall be appointed to go into our accounts and trace out all those three kinds of things in order that we may put them aside and treat them for repayment. The remainder will be war things as such, consumed directly in the common effort, and so much of our debt as these represent we propose to you for cancellation."

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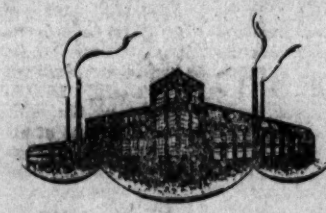
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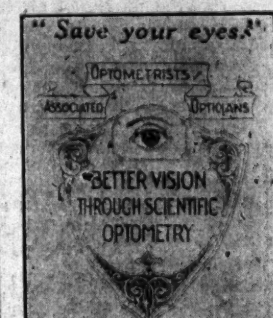


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Dreamworld Under The Hammer

"If there were dreams to sell Merry and sad to tell And the crier rang the bell 'What would you buy?'"

Dreamworld has gone under the hammer. The spectacularly magnificent summer home which "Tom" Lawson made for himself and his family back in the days of his prosperity has passed from his hands forever. "Lock, stock and barrel" it was sold, and the proceeds will go to satisfy the claims against the estate. Lawson, it will be remembered is the father of Mrs. B. A. Edwards, formerly of Shanghai.

With the possible exception of the mysterious Seales estate at Methuen no country place in New England has been the subject of more special articles and the source of more gossip and speculation. Some of the stories regarding the money spent on it bordered on the fabulous and there have been about the estate an atmosphere of the picturesque and the romantic thoroughly in keeping with the singularly colorful personality of its owner.

One day, back in 1900, when Lawson and his wife were motoring on the road through the little south shore township of Egypt, they were struck with the beauty of the site of an old farmhouse on the slope of a hill with the sweep of Massachusetts Bay in front and a view of the country for miles around. "Tom" was always a man of quick impulses and decisions. It was not long before he was the owner of this farm and several other surrounding farms, making an estate of 210 acres.

Then began the Arabian nights labor of transforming the undeveloped farms into the splendor of Lawson's dreams. Dreamworld Hall, the "manor house" of the estate, was crammed with art treasures from all over the world. Pictures, sculptures, wonderful old rugs and rare curios made the house a delight to the connoisseurs.

Mrs. Lawson's part in ordering the expenditure of the millions on the place was a foremost one, and much of the laying out of the gardens, the arrangement of the decorations within the large house and the placing of the "joy nest," a small cottage, off at one corner of the vast estate, where she and her husband could be alone, can be traced to her design.

When she died, she was buried in a corner of the estate not far from the "joy nest," a spot which can be viewed from that small cottage.

Mr. Lawson's own eccentricities have found expression in Dreamworld. A wanderer through the grounds would be struck by the number of elephants that are to be seen in the landscape statuary. Mountains are supported by elephants; the really marvelous towers. In summer the low walls surrounding the estate are veiled with masses of crimson ramblers. It is said to be the finest display of rambler roses in the country.

Nothing was allowed to interfere with the realization of Lawson's ideal. From the windows of Dreamworld Hall could be seen in the early days a tall steel standpipe, unbecomingly, but thoroughly practical for the purposes of the town water system. "Tom" decided to change this. The town fathers gave their permission and presently the standpipe was the core of a picturesque round tower of the old French chateau style, with a chime of ten bells.

A conspicuous part of the estate is the immense stable with a frontage of eight hundred feet, said at the time of its construction to be the largest private stable in Massachusetts. Here, back in the early days of this century, could be seen the "glorious" horses—quite characteristically Lawson used that adjective as the trade mark to the names of most of his stallions. There were "Glorious Flying Cloud," "Glorious Conjuror," "Glorious Bonnie" and scores of other equine beauties, including "Dare Devil," the great stallion for whom Mr. Lawson paid \$82,000, and "Ronkonkoma," a once famous steppeler. At one time there were more than two hundred blooded horses on the estate.

Dog lovers found much to interest them at Dreamworld. His kennels contained scores of pedigreed dogs, many of them blue-ribbon winners at Mechanics Hall and Westminster. The famous Lawson bulldogs were the most conspicuous, but the women visitors went into raptures over the "Dreamworld spaniels," pretty, but rather weedy intermediates between the ordinary King Charles and the Japanese spaniels. For these little yellow and white dogs a special class was made at the annual New England dog club show.

The Lawson dairies were once famous. In 1907 they received high praise from state officials as being models in every particular. At one time the two long cow barns, one 220 feet long and the other 180, housed 90 head of thoroughbred stock which produced 200 quarts of milk a day. At this period Mr. Lawson was taking blue ribbons all over the country with his 22 prize bulls.

The poultry farm was another feature of the estate and housed representatives of about every sort of feathered stock. At one time Mr. Lawson made a specialty of pigeons. The quarters for employees is a miniature village. At least 125 workmen are required and for them dormitories and cottages are provided. A miniature fire department, equipped with chemical engine, hose wagon and hook and ladder truck, was manned by a trained force of employees. The overhead expenses were estimated at more than \$150,000 a year. In recent years the work force was cut to 50 and the estate has been run on a greatly reduced scale.

A feature familiar to every

may be urged morally is that all war things were in common and not to be charged for, and since clearly that idea never in fact existed during the war and does not now exist except as to our things, not theirs, the question, Should the war debts be paid as a matter of right? is answered.

Then shall it be supposed that Europe is willfully perverse and fills itself with rage against America in order to rid her conscience of a debt that cannot be collected by force or otherwise than as a moral obligation voluntarily paid?

The record, remember, is not a popular document. It is written in a technical language. If Lord Balfour himself could be so misinformed as to fall deeply into error with the subject, how much more excusable it is for the people of Europe—without access to the facts, with no capacity for analyzing the facts—to get a wrong point of view. And Lord Balfour was misinformed on a vital point. There is no other way of accounting for his statement that:

"Our liabilities were incurred for others, not for ourselves. . . . The United States insisted in substance if not in form that though our allies were to spend the money, it was only on our territory that they [the United States] were prepared to lend it."

What his countrymen did propose was that Great Britain should act as a conduit for all American loans to the allied cause. This arrangement the American Government declined to consider. It insisted always upon making its loans direct to the country requiring credit. On this record is very clear. In a memorandum addressed to B. P. Blackett, Esq., of the British Treasury, from Albert Rathbone, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, Nov. 8, 1919, the whole matter is summarized thus:

"You will recall that the reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to the then Chancellor's communication, in which he referred to the British Treasury acting as a conduit pipe, was delivered to Lord Reading in the late Spring or early Summer of 1918. This reply reviewed the situation and definitely refused to make reimbursement to your Government for any of its expenditures for France within the British Empire or for all its like expenditures for

Shall Europe Pay Her War Debts

(Continued from Page 19)

neutral purchases. This formal statement of the position of the United States Treasury was in effect a restatement of the position that had been taken during the previous months, as to which the representatives in Washington of the British Treasury had been fully informed.

There is the hand of trade again. The advantage to Great Britain of converting billions of dollars into pounds sterling and spending those pounds throughout the British Empire and over all the world on behalf of the Allies is rather obvious. We had at least enough trade sense to see that.

There is yet that bleak old question: Can Europe's debt to the American Government be paid as a matter of fact?

If the answer to "can" is "no," we have only beguiled ourselves with "should." Shylock had done much better long since to write his rue upon those I O U's and rest them back to their makers.

But consider what this debt represents—what it represents actually, not in money but in things. It represents a surplus of things produced in nineteen months by the labor of 100,000,000 people above their own peace needs and war needs combined and loaned away to other people. That is all it can represent.

What would repayment represent? Merely a return of those things or the equivalent thereof. Does any one pretend to say that the 172,000,000 people of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Greece, in twenty-five years, cannot with their labor produce in excess of their own peace needs a surplus of things equivalent to the surplus of things produced in nineteen months by 100,000,000 people in excess of their own peace and war needs combined?

It will be—has been—said: "That is all very well; but if we produced the things we could not sell them in the United States. They have raised a tariff wall against us."

The answer to that (if it needs to be answered, is that there is all the world in which to sell things. Besides, here comes Mr. Reginald McKenna, formerly Chancellor of the British Exchequer, with an argument for the cancellation of war debts that entirely disregards

the tariff. In a speech before the American bankers' convention in New York he proposed the riddle that a country cannot afford to receive payment of a large debt, and cited the fact that with the payment of the French indemnity to Germany after the Franco-Prussian war Germany suffered a depression of trade while France became more prosperous than ever. At this point the propaganda for cancellation of the debts becomes too complex for human understanding. For if this thesis were true the way for Europe to become fabulously prosperous and lay the United States in commercial ruin is to pay her debts as fast as possible.

However, it is not always absolutely necessary for one country to pay its debt to another in things. It happens that our principal debtor is able to pay out of pocket. In that same speech Mr. McKenna said: "England still owns sufficient foreign securities to cover her debt to the United States two or three times over."

This means that the great bulk of Great Britain's foreign investments, probably \$15,000,000,000, survived the war intact. Possibly, too, Mr. McKenna was thinking laudably of the fact that since the war, with interest accumulating on their debt to the United States Treasury, the British have made large new investments in Germany, Austria, the Balkans and Asia Minor, in banking, shipping, industry and oil—oil particularly. During the war the Government of Great Britain bought into the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, that now, engaged in private trade, is blotting out American competition in Egypt. This investment has recently been referred to in Parliament as comparable to the Suez Canal.

It would be a great wrench, of course, for Great Britain to sacrifice a third of her foreign investments in order to pay her debt to the United States; but if she had not been able to borrow American dollars all those foreign investments would perhaps now belong to the late Imperial German Government.

If the allied countries did not owe us we should, to all intents and purposes, have paid the German indemnity. And if the allied countries do not pay us we shall, to all intents and purposes, have paid the German indemnity.

On Thurs., Fri., Sat. and Sun., Jan. 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th At 9.15 P.M. VITAGPAPH Presents

HARRY T. MOREY in "THE GAMBLERS"

Wonderfully appealing picture of love and jealousy, high finance and political ambition. Hundreds of thousands saw this great drama on the screen and you are of the many more who ought to see it.

Wiltur Emerson a gambler who chanced his liberty on the turn of a card. He sent himself to jail to save his father. He lost all, he lost his wife too. The fatal Ace of Spades.

Do not miss this master production.

He chanced his liberty on the turn of a card.

A thrilling story of love and passion, high finance and political ambition. Hundreds of thousands saw this great drama on the stage. Just as many and more want to see it on the screen.

HARRY T. MOREY in "THE GAMBLERS"

CHARLES KLEIN'S GREAT PLAY Directed by PAUL SCARODIN

VITAGRAPH Albert T. Smith, President

SPECIAL MATINEES

On Sunday, Dec. 31st at 3.15 P.M. CHARLES RAY in "THE SHERIFF'S SON" And two new Episodes of "BRIDE 13"

On Monday, Jan. 1st at 3.15 P.M. THOS. H. INCE'S SPECIAL PRODUCTION

"DANGEROUS HOURS" IN SEVEN REELS

On Tuesday, Jan. 2nd at 3.15 P.M. DOROTHY DALTON in "TYRANT FEAR"

SENSATIONAL DRAMA

Features to be presented at the VICTORIA THEATRE during the Week Jan. 1st to 7th, 1923

Showing on Mon., Tues. and Wednes., Jan. 1st, 2nd and 3rd At 9.15 P.M.



Dorothy Dalton IN "The Dark Mirror"

Mystery, adventure, love, gunplay, murder, escapes and fire follow each other with lightning-like rapidity in this wonderful picture where Miss Dalton plays a dual role. "The Dark Mirror" has wider appeal than any other screen melodrama you have seen before, in that the somewhat modern theory of psychic influence is introduced.

On Thurs., Fri., Sat. and Sun., Jan. 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th At 9.15 P.M.

VITAGRAPH Presents

HARRY T. MOREY in "THE GAMBLERS"

Wonderfully appealing picture of love and jealousy, high finance and political ambition. Hundreds of thousands saw this great drama on the screen and you are of the many more who ought to see it.

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SENSATIONAL DRAMA

HOTEL PARISIEN

WISHES TO ANNOUNCE THEY ARE MAKING SPECIAL RATES FOR MEALS BY THE MONTH EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 28, 1922

Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner	65.00
Tiffin and Dinner	60.00
Dinner	40.00
Tiffin	30.00

ALL FOOD UNDER PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF FOREIGN MANAGER, FOREIGN CHEFS. PURE FOOD

R. A. PETTY, Manager. Phone: entri 1824 and 1825



Comfortable heat for shaving and bathing

PERFECTION Oil Heaters 1922

Standard Oil Co. of New York

BIG SURPRISE AT DEL MONTÉ

NEW YEAR'S EVE DECEMBER 31ST

Make your Reservations Early

NO RESERVATIONS HELD AFTER 10 P.M.

SHOW STARTS EARLY

Phone W. 115

"The Livest Spot In Shanghai"

Goodyear Tyres
IN ALL SIZES—FABRIC & CORD
H. S. HONIGSBERG & Co., Inc.
Tyre Department.
Phone West 1234.

The China Press

報 大

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1922

WANT-ADS.
Something to sell? Something to buy?
use the best medium of intercommunication
between buyer and seller, a—
China Press Want-Ad.

Business and Official Notices

The American Consulate-General
will be closed on public business
on December 25th and 26th, 1922,
and on January 1st and 2nd, 1923.
EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,
American Consul-General,
54113 D 31

Special Notice to Mariners
No. 656
China

Yangtze River—Shanghai
District

Confucius Channel—
Western Entrance

Buoys to be moved

NOTICE is hereby given that on
or about the 10th January, 1923,
the buoyage of the western en-
trance to the Confucius Channel,
Yangtze River, will be readjusted
as follows:

Centaur Lower Buoy will be
moved about 3 cables S. 49° E.
from its present position.

Centaur Upper Buoy will be
moved about 4.7 cables S. 57° E.
from its present position.

The characteristics of these
buoys will not be changed.

All bearings given are magnetic.

T. J. ELDRIDGE,
Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Marine Department,
Shanghai, 30th December, 1922.
54934 D 31

Chinese Post Office
NOTIFICATION NO. 565.

Tariff of Postage.

Following the decision of the
Cabinet the public is hereby not-
ified that the revised tariff issued
by Notification No. 87 is
temporarily cancelled from 1st
January, 1923, with the exception
of the rates of postage to Hong-
kong and Macao.

Tariff Notification No. 66 be-
comes effective from the 1st
January, 1923.

By Order of the Co-Director
General.
C. H. SHIELDS,
Postal Commissioner,
Shanghai, 30th December, 1922.
54991 D 31

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Limited,
of Denmark.

NOTICE.

RATES FOR DOMESTIC TELEGRAMS.
Senders of telegrams are hereby advised that the rates for
local telegrams in force prior to 1st November, 1922, will be re-
introduced from the 1st of January, 1923, viz:

	Foreign	Plain	Foreign	Chinese
	Code.	Cents	Code.	Cents
Hongkong, Amoy, Foochow	18	12	6	3
Macao	27	21	—	—
Kwangtung Province via				
Hongkong and Fukien				
Province via Amoy or				
Foochow	27	18	12	6
Other Places via Amoy,				
Foochow or Hongkong	36	24	12	6
Peking, Tientsin, Chefoo,				
Weihaiwei and other				
North China Stations	18	12	6	3

J. IBSEN-SORENSEN, J. P. ISLEF,
For General Manager in China and Japan.
Shanghai, 30th December, 1922. 54981 J 3

YUEN TAH & CO.

NOTICE

On the 1st January 1923 we shall move to
125 Broadway, corner Boone Road, Hongkew, Shanghai.

YUEN TAH & CO.

At 1102 Broadway, Shanghai

Sandy Macdonald

Special Liqueur Scotch Whisky

as supplied to the

HOUSE OF LORDS

With a reputation of fifty years

to uphold, the Distillers of

"SANDY MAC"

will continue to produce the same

excellent quality which gained for

them their enviable reputation.

"SANDY MAC" is in a class by

itself.

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.

73, 73A Szechuen Road.

Tel. C. 2021.

TROLLOPE & COLLS, LTD.

TROLLOPE & COLLS (FAR

EAST), LIMITED.

Trollope & Colls, Limited, Build-

ing Contractors and Engineers,

beg to inform the public that as

from January 1st, 1923, their busi-

ness will be carried on under the

name of Trollope & Colls (Far

East), Limited, this Company

having been formed to take over

their liabilities, contracts, obliga-

tions and goodwill.

1st January, 1923.

Glen Line Building,

Shanghai. 55010

Notice of Removal

Messrs. "SIMMONS COMPANY"

KENOSHA"

On and after January 1st, our

office has removed to the 3rd floor,

Kung-Ping Building, 21 Jinkee

Road. Tel. C. 2748.

55012

Notice of Removal

On and after January 1st, my

office will be removed to Kung-

Ping Building, 21 Jinkee Road

ALBERT TAYLOR.

Tel. C. 2748.

55012

Notice of Removal

International Collection Agency

have removed their offices to 34

Haakell Road.

Phone N. 3780.

55013 J 3

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S.S. Co.'s Steamer

Teh Hsing, Capt. T. S. Chia, will

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

TO ALL

FROM

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Popular Sayings

M. Switzer said:

"Eternal intelligent effort is the prize
of commercial growth and where there
is no progression there is bound to be
retrogression. Business is something
like aeroplaning, to stop is to drop and
to drop is generally to BUST"

The I. S. S. says:

To progress and not to BUST subscribe
without delay to I. S. S. Premium Bonds.
They offer you enormous possibilities.

International Savings Society
7, Avenue Edouard VII
Shanghai

An Afternoon at Home
To be Given by
The Jewish Ladies Benevolent
Societies

(In aid of Local Charities)

AT THE TOWN HALL

on

Wednesday, January 3rd, 1923, 3 to 6 p.m.

Admission—Adults \$1, Children 50 Cents

Including Tea.

During the afternoon a few of Miss Sharp's pupils will give a
display of various Dances, Recitations and Solos—which will
amuse and interest little folks.

Grand Variety Entertainment and Ball
To be Given by

The Jewish Ladies Benevolent
Societies

(In aid of Local Charities)

AT THE TOWN HALL

on

Wednesday, January 3rd, 1923, 9.30 p.m.

Admission \$3. Including Supper.

54958 J 3

PRESENTS FOR NEW YEAR

BED & TABLE COVERS.

SEAN YU ZOO & CO., LTD.

P425 Nanking Road. Tel. C. 4785

Y16A N. Szechuen Road. Tel. N. 1036

47639

Shanghai Paper Hunt Club

8th HUNT—MONDAY, 1st

JANUARY, 1923.

START—HUNGJAO ROAD

NEAR PATH LEADING TO

YELLOW JOSS HOUSE, AT

3 p.m.

FINISH—NEAR THE CLUB'S

WAR MEMORIAL.

RED, YELLOW AND WHITE

PAPER WILL BE LAID.

ALL RIDERS ENTITLED TO

WEAR 'PINK' ARE EXPECTED

TO DO SO. AFTER THE PAPER

HUNT, THE CLUB'S WAR

MEMORIAL WILL BE UNVEIL-

ED BY H. B. M. CONSUL GEN-

ERAL, MR. SIDNEY BARTON,

C. M. G.

F. W. POTTER,

Master, S.P.H.C.

Shanghai, 29th Dec., 1922.

54960 D 31

"TAKE A 71"

The best advice you can offer to
a friend suffering from a cold or
sore throat. No. 71 has the largest
sale of any Throat Pastille in
China. Its popularity is easily ex-
plained—it does what we say it
will.

Manufactured by ALLEN & HAN-
BURY, L.D., London. The name
is the guarantee.

Stocked by all Chemists.

Steam Launch For Sale

STEAM launch. Built 1915, 27

gross tons, 13 net tons, length 66

feet, beam 12 feet, depth 5 feet 3

inches. Compound condensing 33

H.P. engine, 7 1/2 x 15 cylinders, 11"

stroke. Wood hull. Recently over-

hauled and in perfect condition.

No reasonable offer refused. Com-

municate with

THE ADMIRAL ORIENTAL

LINE. T. F. 80

MAH CHANG SETS

All styles and designs.

LOWEST FACTORY PRICES.

We pack and ship to any city in

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STERLING'S STANDARD RULES

free with each set.

The only correct book in English.

Special prices on large lots.

Exporters

See our goods and get our lowest

wholesale prices.

Town office and sales room

Yuen-Yuen Mah Chang Co.

46 Szechuen Road

Phone, C. 6111. 54790

DR. JAMES YUKING

Specialist in the treatment of

Venerable Diseases and Piles,

73 Nanking Road

Between Hopan & Shantung Rds.

Files guaranteed to be cured

within ten days after one treat-

ment without operation or pain.

(Latest European methods of

treatment.)

Office hours: 8-12 & 1-7 daily,

or by appointment.

Tel. C. 2127.

DR. F. FRANEK, M.D.

Specialist in Urinary

Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest

European methods of treatment)

21, Nanking Road.

Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6.

39684

Preliminary Announcement

The undersigned favoured with

instructions from

MRS. R. S. F. MCBAIN

Will sell by Public Auction

(Probably about the middle of

January)

THE WHOLE OF THE CURIOS

previously in CECILE COURT

95 Avenue Road

Full Particulars, place, and date of

Sale will be notified later.

Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd.

Auctioneers

T. F. 101

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of

MILDRED

CABELL

WATKINS,

deceased.

Pursuant to an order of said

Court, notice is hereby given to

all persons having claims against

the estate of the above named

deceased to present the same with

ouchers to the undersigned on or

before June 10, 1923, and all per-

sons owing debts to said deces-

ed are hereby notified to make

payment of the same in due

course to the undersigned.

LOWRY DAVIS,

Executor,

KASHING, Chekiang,

China.

Shanghai, China.

December 10, 1922.

54424

LOST

Two Godown Bills, issued by the

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., one

No. 5376, Wharf No. 428, for 50

tons of Milpe dust (28 tons al-

ready delivered), imported by the

Sanno Maru on Dec. 11th and the

other No. 5461, Wharf No. 399, for

50 tons of Japan Coal, imported

by the Unkai Maru on Dec. 7th,

were lost.

The public are hereby warned

against negotiating the said Bills

Japanese Privy Council Censures Government For Attitude Toward China

(Reuters Pacific Service)
Tokyo, Dec. 29.—It is authoritatively stated, although no official confirmation can be obtained, that the meeting of the Privy Council this afternoon unanimously passed a resolution to submit to the Throne condemning the policy of the Government toward China.

The Cabinet met immediately thereafter and discussed the situation but no decision was reached. The Cabinet will meet again on December 30 with a view to finding a solution of the difficulty.

Count Uchida attended the meeting of the Privy Council and explained the policy of the Foreign Office. After Count Uchida's explanation the resolution of condemnation was passed.

Count Ito, the Chairman of the committee of investigation into the Government's policy, reported the decision of his committee and submitted the text of a resolution to the Council for submission to the Throne. Viscount Kiyoura,

the President of the Privy Council, immediately arranged for the presentation of the resolution to the Throne.

The report has been confirmed by various authoritative sources. Well informed persons state that the Privy Council had been considering the question of the policy of Japan vis-a-vis China for some time. The situation in China and the attitude of Peking toward Japan has been rousing considerable apprehension owing to the large interests of Japan throughout China.

The Council maintains that the policy of the Cabinet is not in accordance with the best national interests of Japan or China. The text of the resolution which was passed this afternoon is not obtainable but it is understood that the Council urges a change in the policy of the Government vis-a-vis China with a view to the establishment of more friendly relations and the protection of Japanese interests.

Egyptian Premier Expresses Horror At Robson Murder

(Reuters Service)
Cairo, Dec. 28.—Lord Allenby will fix the compensation promised by the Egyptian Government for Mrs. Robson.

The High Commissioner declared that there is no question of the abolition of martial law. Attacks continue. He insisted on reinforcement of the police and states that British cavalry must again patrol Cairo.

The Premier, on behalf of the Government and people, has written a letter to Lord Allenby, expressing horror at the murder and conveying the Government's regret to the British Government.

Warlords Urged To Release Rail Funds To Pay Japanese

(China Press Service)
Peking, Dec. 29.—The Cabinet has wired to Marshal Tsoo Kun and Gen. Wu Pei-fu to release a part of the Peking-Hankow Railway revenue which they seized, in order to repay the Japanese loan of ten million yen, which is secured on the Ken-han railway revenue.

It is reported that the Japanese government has notified the Warlords that unless the Chinese government adheres to the terms of the loan contract, Japan will seize the Salt Surplus for the month of December.

Rail Ministry Is Seeking Funds For Peking-Canton Line

(Independent News Service)
Hankow, Dec. 27.—Peking and Canton will be closer friends, geographically speaking, if the Ministry of Communications succeeds in securing funds for the construction of the gap of 267 miles between the southern and Kwangtung sections of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

Of this distance 105 miles have already been surveyed, and the remaining distance will be surveyed by the Canton-Hankow Railway as soon as the fund is forthcoming from Peking as has been assured by the Ministry. With the completion of this gap, Peking and Canton will be connected by a through overland route covered by the Peking-Hankow and the Canton-Hankow Railways.

(Reuters Pacific Service)
Peking, Dec. 27.—The Ministry of Communications has appointed Mr. Yen Teh-ching Chairman of the commission to deal with the restoration of the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway.

The following have been appointed members of the commission: Messrs. Lu Meng-hsiung, Man Tung-tan, Chi Ching, Sah Fan-chun, Tan En-liang, Ku Ting-lin, Ma Ting-shieh, Sun Chi-tung and Kao Chen.

The commissioners have already started for Tsinanfu.

Hoffsommer Death Accident, Verdict

(China Press Service)

Tientsin, Dec. 29.—Following the inquest and autopsy on Mr. William E. Hoffsommer, Principal of the American School of Tokio, who died here last Friday night, a verdict of accidental death by asphyxiation was rendered by Vice-Consul Huston. The autopsy was held at the P.U.M.C.

The funeral services for Mr. Hoffsommer were held Monday, and following the commitment ceremony, which was held Tuesday, the body was cremated. The ashes are to be sent to Tokio, where Mr. Hoffsommer's wife and children now are.

S'hai Missionary Association Meets On Tuesday

The Shanghai Missionary Association will meet in regular session on Tuesday, January 2, at the Union Church Hall. 6:00-7:00 p.m.—Social gathering. Entertainment by the ladies of the Y. M. C. A. 7:00-7:15 p.m. Devotional period.

7:15-8:15 p.m.—Paper by Dr. P. F. Price, Nanking Theological Seminary.

Subject—"Church Union in China." Visiting missionaries and friends are especially welcomed.

Szechuen Objects To New Bank Notes

(Independent News Service)

Chungking, Dec. 16.—Commander Liu Cheng-hsun has received a vigorous telegram from General Tan Mao Sin of the Szechuenese First Army urging that official action should be taken to check the circulation in Szechuen of the bank-notes issued by the Bank of China in Hankow, which are marked "for circulation in Hapeh, Hunan, Honan, Shensi and Szechuen." This is called a deliberated effort by the Bank of China to squeeze cash out of the provinces, and Szechuen, being the richest province, so General Tan says, should not fall into such a trap.

Call
West 189
Ford Hire Service

AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT TONIGHT
IN A SPECIAL PROGRAMME
THOMAS H. INCE

DANGEROUS HOURS

HUMAN WOLVES

THEY HAVE BROKEN IN
Howling at all that is Holy
Ranting at Law, Sneering at Decency.
Working, Perhaps, in Your Home!
Burning, Bombing, Slaying,
Bringing Fear to all Homes

SEE THEM IN "DANGEROUS HOURS"

BLOCKS OF BUILDING SET AFLAME BY FANATICS
THE CRIMES OF THE RED GUARD
THE "NATIONALISATION" OF RUSSIAN WOMEN
THE GATHERING OF THE SOVIET

AN ENTERTAINMENT SENSATION!
Prices \$1.50 and \$1.00. Coupon will be accepted

Matinee Today 31st at 3.15 p.m.

Charles Ray in "The Sheriff's Son"

and two new episodes of "BRIDE 13"

Matinee on Monday, Jan. 1st at 3.15 p.m.

Thos. H. Ince in "Dangerous Hours"

TOWN HALL

JANUARY 6TH

A. STROK Presents

The Great Pianist

Leopold Godowsky

In Chopin Recital

Programme

CHOPIN

1. (a) Sonata, Op. 35 (B flat minor)

Grave—doppio movements

Scherzo

March: Funibre

Finale: Presto.

(b) Nocturne, Op. 15 No. 2 (F sharp)

(c) Six Preludes, Op. 28

G. Major, E. flat, C. minor, B. flat, F. Major,

D. minor,

(b) Three Etudes:

Op. 25, Nos. 1 (a. flat) 2 (f. minor) 3 (F. major)

(c) Three Mazurkas:

Op. 67 No. 4 (A. minor)

Op. 56 No. 2 (C. major)

Op. 5) No. 3 (A. flat)

(1) Two Waltzes:

Op. 64 No. 1 (D. flat)

Op. 42 (A. flat)

3. (a) Fantaisie—Impromptu, Op. 66,

(b) Nocturne, Op. 27, No 2 (D flat)

(c) Berceuse

(d) Polonaise, Op. 53 (A flat)

Knabe Piano used exclusively

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

Prices \$5, \$3, \$2 and \$1.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Commencing Saturday, January 13th at 9.15 p.m.

THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON

UNDER BANDMAN'S EASTERN CIRCUIT, LTD.

Present

KAAI'S

ROYAL HAWAIIAN

TROUBADOURS

DIRECT FROM HAWAII

Watch for further announcements

Cafe—Confectionery and Chocolate Factory

R. F. PRIGODA

42B Kiangse Road

Daily Fresh and Large Assortment of Chocolates, "Mignon"

Candies, Marmalades, Hard-Candies, and Many other Kinds

of Sweets.

Send in your order now for our Delicious Cakes, Pyramides,

Plum-Puddings in Many Different Tastes.

Cakes 50 cts. per dozen: Day's fresh and very best mixed

Chocolate \$1.50 per pound.

Under Supervision

Confectioner

R. F. PRIGODA.

Telephone Central: 1883

Novel! A Feature!

VIGGO FILM Co.

24B Kiangse Road, Telephone Building

We are Hiring out Our Cinema

Apparatus Specially Constructed for

Family Parties.

PHONE "CENTRAL 3201" and

order your Cinema Show for Tonight

at your home, such entertainment will

please your guests.

Use it for Children's Parties

Our own Operator's Services Free of Charge

Terms Moderate.

Amusement! A Pastime!

The Best of Norma Talmadge Incomparable Pictures at the ISIS

Commencing Thursday, January 4th and for 4 nights

Joseph M. Schenck presents

NORMA TALMADGE

in

"The Branded Woman"

KAISHA

Directed by
ALBERT PARKER

from

Oliver D. Bailey's
Play "Branded"

Adapted by
ANITA LOOS

Can a girl outlive the shame of her mother's past!

..... Surpassing all previous productions of Norma Talmadge in striking scenic grandeur.

..... Presenting the screen's premier emotion star in the greatest role of her career.

..... Offering a story that strikes a Heart Chord of every Human Emotion.

We Proudly Endorse "The Branded Woman," as the most Pretentious Norma Talmadge Production ever Created and one which does Honor to the Star!

Joseph M. Schenck and The

ISIS THEATRE



Pershing, In Report, Asks Air Service Expansion

(China Press Service)
Washington, Dec. 29.—America must be prepared to "take the immediate defensive" in the air in case of war, and to so expand its air strength that it eventually can assume its offensive, General Pershing declared in his annual report as chief of staff of the army.

"This is the basis of our present defense policies with all our arms and should be considered a minimum," the General of the Armies continued. "A very important part in such a defensive would be the operations of an effective air service."

General Pershing said he desired to call attention to the condition of the air service today and the fact that there existed a "present shortage of facilities and personnel for a completely balanced and adequate service of this vital component of defense."

SEES FUTURE NEEDS
"No man can estimate with present certainty the value which can be ascribed in a few years to the possession of an adequate reconnaissance in the air," he said. "It is certain, however, that the influence of air power will become increasingly great and that the nation can not afford to neglect this arm."

The Air Service which we develop should be capable of offensive application. This does not mean that we must immediately build an air service that could take the offensive against any great power or group of powers. It does mean, however, that we should have a force that can take the immediate defensive, and that can, during a reasonable period of operations, expand to the strength required for an offensive."

The report said the reserve of airplanes for such a policy and even facilities for personnel training were lacking, and that "industries and the air ways of our country are not prepared for an emergency."

"I earnestly hope therefore," General Pershing added, "that early steps will be taken to bring about the effective cooperation of states with the agencies of the National Government to the end that this vital need can be effectually filled."

ARMY TOO SMALL
Discussing the development of the army and post war reorganizations, the general said he had "witnessed with regret the accomplishment of the present administration in attaining efficiency and economy of operation, and it has been a source of distinct pride to observe the response of our military personnel." He pointed out, however, that he regarded the Army at its present strength of 12,000 officers and 125,000 men as "below the minimum required for effective performance of our various missions."

"It is my conviction," he said, "that our regular force is cut too much for safety and that a strength of at least 150,000 enlisted men and 13,000 officers should be permanently fixed as the minimum."

MOBILISATION PLANS
Outlining the plans of the Department for future mobilisations, General Pershing said:

"In our general plan for emergency mobilisation, it is contemplated that in a major eventuality our regular army would expand from its limited peace strength to form nine infantry divisions; our national guard, also kept at a very low peace footing,

would form 13 infantry divisions, and the organized reserves, always a mere skeleton in time of peace, would form 27 infantry divisions, each to furnish a proportional strength in corps, army, and general headquarters units.

"For the organized reserves this contemplates a total of 33 infantry and cavalry divisions and nine groups of non-divisional units. These are allocated to geographical areas on the basis of density of population."

"As one looks back upon our experience at the beginning of the past year, it is easy to appreciate what a tremendous advantage this would give us were our forces again required to mobilise. A glance at the estimates involved in the fulfillment of this plan will also give assurance of the relatively insignificant cost of the project, as compared to the money wasted during the former mobilisation."

"Finally, the resulting mobilisation would be of a character that might well dismay the most stubborn adversary and hence would be of great weight in the maintenance of peaceful relations."

Coltman Report Being Drawn Up

(Reuters Pacific Service)
Peking, Dec. 27.—The Chinese delegates who recently went to Kalgan to investigate the circumstances of the shooting of Mr. Coltman returned to Peking yesterday and are now engaged in drafting their report.

Japan And U. S. To Be Friends Thousand Years, Says Jordan

(China Press Service)
Tokio, Dec. 29.—Discussing relations between Japan and America before the College of Commerce of the Imperial University, Dr. David Starr Jordan, President Emeritus of Leland Stanford University, approved the plan suggested by Viscount Shibusawa for the appointment of a joint commission to discuss the matters.

"Such a commission could not settle the points at issue which must go to the courts but it would serve to dispel misunderstandings on both sides, a matter of the highest importance," said Dr. Jordan.

"The Washington Conference was a great triumph of common sense and common decency. Its main achievement was to prick the monstrous and dangerous bubble of war-scare assiduously inflated by evil-minded men on both sides of the Pacific."

"Japan and America will be neighbors for the next thousand years, and it is good business as well as good morals to be neighborly."

Troops In Yunnan Capture Foreigner

(Reuters Pacific Service)
Canton, Dec. 29.—Yunnan troops stationed near Hongkong, a town above Wuchow on the West River, early this week captured a motorboat belonging to Mr. J. Koekveen, an agent of the Asiatic Petroleum Company in Kwangsi.

The British gunboats, the Moth and the Cicals, have been despatched upriver from Canton for the protection of foreign interests.

Extended Engagement

By Popular Demand

Owing to the phenomenal success of

CARTER

and his merry company of

SENSATIONAL MYSTIFIERS

at the

ISIS THEATRE

and hundreds that have been unable to gain admission to the theatre during the past week. The management has been compelled to extend the Carter engagement

Three Days Longer

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Commencing New Year's Matinee 3 p. m.



See For The First Time

"A NIGHT WITH THE SPIRITS"

"THE SEANCE OF SIMIA"
"THE MYSTIC SOLDIER"
"FLY TO THE ENIGMA"
"GHOST OF KATIE KING"

AND A HUNDRED OTHER MYSTERIES

By request some of the principal features of the first programme will be retained.

"SAWING A WOMAN IN HALF"

Right before your eyes a woman is sawed in half and again re-united.

EVELYN MAXWELL

The Psychic Phenomenon
She knows all! She sees all! She tells all!

Special Matinees at 3 p. m. Today, New Year Day, January 1st and Tuesday January 2nd.

Popular Price: \$3.00, \$2.00 and \$1.00. Booking at Moutrie.

Children half price to matinees

AT THE

APOLLO THEATRE

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
January 1st, 2nd, & 3rd

THE STAR THAT MET WITH METEORIC SUCCESS

MARIE PREVOST

In the story of an ultra-modern girl who proves to the world that a flapper's heart can be as true and more so, than that of any woman.

"The Married Flapper"

ARE FLAPPERS ALWAYS MERCENARY?
Not in this case, anyway

True love, innocent flirtation, jealousy and quick wit play important parts in this high speed screen play.

BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday,
January 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th

VIVACIOUS, MAGNETIC, BEAUTIFUL, APPEALING



WANDA HAWLEY

in

A SENTIMENTAL THEME WITH BROAD COMEDY TOUCHES

"THE LOVE CHARM"

SHE HAD WON HIM BY A TRICK—AND SHE DECIDED TO LOSE HIM BY ANOTHER—THE FIRST ONE WORKED, BUT THE SECOND—WELL, YOU'D BE SURPRISED

BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

Matinee Today, at 3 p. m.

BEBE DANIELS in

"ONE WILD WEEK"

Lots of fun. Bring your family over. They'll have a happy time

Matinee Monday, at 3 p. m.

MAY McAVOY in

"Everything For Sale"

Tuesday at 3 p. m.

"SILAS MARNER"

A perfect book adapted into a perfect photo-drama

To-Night, at 9.15 p. m.

The beautiful Star

MAY McAVOY

in the appealing society picture

"Everything For Sale"

At the

Empire Theatre

PROGRAMME TONIGHT

At 7 p. m.

LOUISE LOVE, FRANCIS FORD AND EDDIE POLO

In

"BROKEN COIN"

Three scenes, having three episodes in every second. Unusual tremendous thrills. Episodes 1st & 2nd in 4 Parts.

In EUROPE. For London.

Presented by

NEW YORK'S QUEEN OF ACTRESSES

BILLIE BURKE

In

"MISLEADING WIDOW"

THE EMPIRE THEATRE WISHES ALL

A Prosperous and Happy 1923

MATINEE

On Monday Jan. 1st at 3.30 p. m.

SPECIAL

"CHAPLIN AND THE KID"

This Comedy Will Make Everybody Happy

ADMISSION:

Box \$1.00, Dress Circle .60, 1st Class .40 2nd Class .20 Children Half Price

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Commencing 6th January 1923

A. CARPI Presents

THE GRAND-ITALIAN-OPERA Co.

Direct from Milan

— 50 Artistes 50 —

Full Chorus and Orchestra

The Biggest Combination of Stars

Every Played in the East

Saturday 6th Jan.	AIDA	Verdi
Sunday 7th Jan.	RIGOLLETO	Verdi
Monday 8th Jan.	TOSCA	Puccini
Tuesday 9th Jan.	LUCIA de LAMMERMOOR	
Wednesday 10th Jan.	FAUST	Gounod
Thursday 11th Jan.	NORMA	Billini
Friday 12th Jan.	LA BOHEME	Puccini
Saturday 13th Jan.	IL TROVATORE	Verdi

Booking at Moutrie's

Prices \$3, \$2, \$1.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For Minor Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The S.S. HANFUNG, Capt. Murphy, will leave on Sunday, December 31, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The S.S. HANFUNG, Capt. Murphy, will leave on Sunday, December 31, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The Mail and Passenger Twin Screw S.S. LORESTAN, Capt. Tyree, British flag, cargo capacity 2,600 tons, equipped with accommodation for 30 First-Class and 30 Second-Class Passengers, wireless telegraph, etc., Owners H. M. H. Namazee, Hongkong, will be dispatched from Shanghai about Wednesday, January 10. The tender conveying mail and passengers will leave the French Mail Jetty on sailing date at 5:20 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to L. V. LANG, Agents, No. 3 French Bund. (Telephone Nos. Central 3059 and 3060).

For Foreign Ports

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP VIA PORTS.—The O. S. K.'s Cargo Steamer ATLAS MARU, 15,000 tons, Captain T. Konishi, will be dispatched from the O. S. K. Quay on or about Friday, Jan. 5, at 10 a.m. For Freight apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

Shipping Items

YANGTZE PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyue left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I.C. s.s. Kungwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luoyi left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyue left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Kiangyue left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I.C. s.s. Wungang is due in Shanghai from Pukow tomorrow morning.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyue will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Pingwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyue will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Yungchow left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.C. s.s. Yungchow left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinwah left Hongkong on Tuesday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Foochow today.

The I.C. s.s. Yungchow is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow today.

The I.C. s.s. Tingsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinwah left Foochow yesterday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Kwelling will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The D.K.K. s.s. Saikio Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtau on Friday and is docked at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer will sail for Tsingtau and Dairen at 9 o'clock this morning.

The I.C. s.s. Kiangyue is due in Shanghai from Tientsin today.

The I.C. s.s. Hopsang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtau tomorrow morning.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen will leave Tsingtau on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtau tomorrow and will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The vessel is to sail for Tsingtau and Dairen at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui Maru left Mito for Shanghai on Friday and is to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai yesterday and is to dock at the Wayside Wharf tomorrow.

INDIAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Soudan, from Bombay on December 24, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai next Thursday afternoon.

Hongkong and Shanghai next Thursday afternoon. The B.I. s.s. Gregory Apar, from Calcutta on December 12, is expected to leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai via Amoy on January 6.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Morea left London on Friday, December 22, at 3 p.m., and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via the Suez on February 1.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon will be dispatched from Shanghai for Marseilles and ports on Friday, January 5, at 2 p.m. Passengers may embark at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf after 10 o'clock that morning.

The Ben Line s.s. Benavon, from London on November 24, is expected to arrive in Shanghai about January 19.

The O.S.K. s.s. Atlas Maru, from Japan, left Dairen yesterday and is due in Shanghai next Tuesday. The vessel will sail for Europe on January 4.

The O.S.K. s.s. Argun Maru from Europe, left Singapore on Saturday afternoon, December 24, and is due in Shanghai on January 4. The vessel will dock at the O.S.K. Wharf and sail for Dairen and Japan ports on January 6.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Thesens, from United Kingdom, left Singapore on Saturday, December 23.

The Glen Line s.s. Glenishane is expected to arrive in Shanghai from London and ports on February 3.

The M.M. s.s. Angers was due to leave Marseilles on Friday, December 29, is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports on February 6.

The P. & O. s.s. Plassy left Yokohama on Friday and is due in Shanghai next Wednesday. The vessel will sail for London and ports on Saturday, Jan. 6.

The P. & O. s.s. Kashmir is due to leave London next Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Suez on February 15.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Haruna Maru is due in Shanghai from Japan ports about noon today and will sail for London on Tuesday afternoon. The tender with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillere, with the French mails of December 1, left Saigon at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Monday, January 8.

The P. & O. s.s. Nellore, from London on November 23 with mail, is expected to leave Hongkong at noon on Wednesday and is due to arrive in Shanghai next Saturday.

The M.M. s.s. Amboise, from Marseilles on November 24 with mail, is expected to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow afternoon on Tuesday morning.

AMERICAN LINES

The Prince Line s.s. Gothie Prince is due in Shanghai from New York about January 2.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia was due to leave Vancouver on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on January 13.

The China Mail s.s. China is due to leave San Francisco next Tuesday and will arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu and Japan ports on January 27.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley is due to leave Seattle next Tuesday and is expected in Shanghai via Japan ports on January 19.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. Scottsburg left New York for Yokohama on December 21.

The Dollar s.s. Robert Dollar left San Francisco for the Orient on December 22.

The Dollar s.s. Esther Dollar was due to sail from New York for the Orient on Friday.

The Dollar s.s. M.S. Dollar is due to leave New York for Oriental ports on January 14.

The Dollar s.s. Diana Dollar is due to leave New York for the Orient on February 4.

The Dollar s.s. Bessie is due to leave Vancouver for Oriental ports tomorrow.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison which left Seattle on December 21, is due at Yokohama next Tuesday and will arrive in Shanghai on Sunday, January 7.

The P.M. s.s. President Cleveland is due to arrive at Yokohama from San Francisco and Honolulu next Tuesday and in Shanghai on Sunday, Jan. 7.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada which arrived at Woosung yesterday morning, sailed for Hongkong late yesterday evening.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson is due at Woosung from Hongkong this morning and will sail for Seattle tomorrow morning. The tender with incoming passengers is expected at the Customs jetty about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and the outgoing tender with passengers and baggage will leave the jetty at 5 o'clock. A special tender with the late passengers will leave at 2:30 a.m. tomorrow. All baggage should be delivered to the jetty by 4 p.m. today.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
President Cleveland . . . Nov. 29
China . . . Nov. 30
Tuyo Maru . . . Nov. 30
President Wilson . . . Dec. 5
Sylvan Arrow . . . Dec. 14
Tuyo Maru . . . Dec. 21

FOR VANCOUVER
Empress of Russia . . . Dec. 2
Canadian Winner . . . Dec. 16
Empress of Australia . . . Dec. 26

FOR SEATTLE
President McKinley . . . Dec. 3
Hawaii Maru . . . Dec. 6
President Jackson . . . Dec. 17
Shidzuoka Maru . . . Dec. 24

FOR PORTLAND
Eastern Sailor . . . Dec. 3
West Kader . . . Dec. 3
Bratsberg . . . Dec. 29

FOR NEW YORK
Gaelic Prince . . . Nov. 21
City of Canton . . . Nov. 23
Tottori Maru . . . Dec. 2
Patrick Henry . . . Dec. 5
Agapenor . . . Dec. 6
Margaret Dollar . . . Dec. 6
City of Pittsburgh . . . Dec. 11
Hamburg Maru . . . Dec. 17
Calchas . . . Dec. 19
Cokeit . . . Dec. 27

FOR LONDON
Pyrrhus . . . Nov. 29
Karmala . . . Dec. 2
Hakozaki Maru . . . Dec. 6
Aldous . . . Dec. 6
Kilano Maru . . . Dec. 15
Menter . . . Dec. 17
City of Pekin . . . Dec. 21
Kashgar . . . Dec. 23

FOR LIVERPOOL
Demodocus . . . Nov. 27
Tatsuno Maru . . . Dec. 7
Meriones . . . Dec. 19
Nelson . . . Dec. 24
Oaia . . . Dec. 25

FOR ROTTERDAM
Philoctetes . . . Nov. 23
Oudekerk . . . Dec. 7

FOR COPENHAGEN
Malaya . . . Dec. 10

FOR HAMBURG
Glenagarry . . . Nov. 26
Lisbon Maru . . . Dec. 8
Ermland . . . Dec. 12
Shunko Maru . . . Dec. 13

FOR MARSEILLES
Armand Behic . . . Nov. 25
Com. Mages . . . Dec. 15

FOR TRIESTE
Nippon . . . Dec. 21
Venesta . . . Nov. 23

FOR INDIA
Siella . . . Dec. 19
Tanda . . . Dec. 23

Vessels Due

A. Lebon, Japan . . . Jan. 3
Amboise, Marseilles . . . Jan. 1
Argun Maru, Europe . . . Jan. 4
Atlas Maru, Japan . . . Jan. 2
Atsuta Maru, Europe . . . Jan. 7
Chungking, Hongkong . . . Jan. 6
O. Anwar, Calcutta . . . Jan. 6
Hakui Maru, Japan . . . Dec. 31
Hopsang, Tsingtau . . . Jan. 1
Haruna Maru, Japan . . . Dec. 31
Hsinwah, Hongkong . . . Dec. 31
Heinehl, Foochow . . . Jan. 1
Hsinfung, Hankow . . . Jan. 8
H-in Ningshao, Ningpo . . . Dec. 31
Hsin Pekin, Ningpo . . . Dec. 31

Kiangyue, Hankow . . . Jan. 1
Kiangshin, Hankow . . . Jan. 2
Kiangshun, Hankow . . . Jan. 6
Kiangyue, Hankow . . . Dec. 31
Kiangyue, Hankow . . . Jan. 2
Kiangyue, Hankow . . . Jan. 4
Kiangyue, Hankow . . . Jan. 5
Kingsing, Tientsin . . . Dec. 21

Korea Maru, Hongkong . . . Jan. 7
Kumano Maru, Japan . . . Jan. 2
Kungwo, Hankow . . . Jan. 1
Kungwo, Hankow . . . Jan. 6
Kwellin, Hongkong . . . Jan. 7
Loongwo, Hankow . . . Jan. 7
Luchow, Hongkong . . . Jan. 4
Luoyi, Hankow . . . Dec. 31
Nanking, Hongkong . . . Jan. 8
Nellore, London . . . Jan. 6
Ngankin, Hankow . . . Jan. 3
Plassy, Japan . . . Jan. 3
Pres. Jefferson, Hongkong . . . Dec. 31
Pres. Madison, Seattle . . . Jan. 7
Pres. Taft, Hongkong . . . Jan. 7
Pres. Lincoln, Hongkong . . . Jan. 3
Pingwo, Hankow . . . Jan. 4
Pres. Cleveland, S. Francisco . . . Jan. 7
Sakaki Maru, Dairen . . . Jan. 1
Shengking, Hankow . . . Jan. 4
Suiyang, Hongkong . . . Jan. 5
Szechuen, Tsingtau . . . Jan. 8
Tatung, Hankow . . . Jan. 2
Theesus, Liverpool . . . Jan. 2
Tingsang, Hongkong . . . Jan. 2
Tuckwo, Hankow . . . Jan. 5
Whangpu, Hankow . . . Jan. 5
Wingang, Pakow . . . Jan. 5
Woosung, Hankow . . . Jan. 8
Wuchang, Hongkong . . . Jan. 1
Yamashiro Maru, Japan . . . Jan. 1
Yingchow, Hongkong . . . Jan. 2
Yokohama Maru, Seattle . . . Jan. 2
Yasang, Hongkong . . . Dec. 31

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Captains—Navigators—Pilots—
Are your charts up-to-date?
We are the authorized agents for the U.S. Hydrographic Office publications.

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16 Days Shanghai to Seattle

TO SEATTLE, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

Departure	Arrival
Shanghai	Seattle
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Dec. 31 Jan. 16
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Jan. 13 Jan. 29
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Jan. 25 Feb. 10
"RSID ENT MCKINLEY"	Feb. 6 Feb. 22
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Feb. 18 Mar. 6

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Railway Agents Meet all Steamers at Victoria, arranging Tickets and Sleeping Car accommodations en route to Seattle.

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Atlantic reservations made at Shanghai on all Lines, and to all Ports of Europe.

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First Class on the American Railways
First Class on the Atlantic.

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

Leave Shanghai	Arrive
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Jan. 9
"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY"	Jan. 21
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Feb. 2
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Feb. 14

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Shanghai to Hongkong . . . M. \$ 80.00
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Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian overland points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports.

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Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Shanghai	Vancouver	Shanghai	Vancouver
E/Asia Jan. 27—Feb. 13	E/Australia May 7—May 24		
E/Canada Feb. 12—Feb. 26	E/Asia May 18—June 4		
E/Russia Feb. 24—Mar. 12	E/Canada June 4—June 19		
E/Asia Mar. 24—Apr. 9	E/Russia June 16—July 1		
E/Canada Apr. 9 Apr. 23	E/Australia July 2—July 19		
E/Russia Apr. 21—May 7	E/Asia July 14—July 30		

Fine steamers on the Atlantic, connecting with Pacific Steamers.

TO HONGKONG via MANILA	TO HONGKONG DIRECT
Empress of Russia Jan. 13	Empress of Australia Feb. 5
Empress of Asia Mar. 10	Empress of Canada Mar. 24

Sailings Every 28 Days Thereafter

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.

"SUNSHINE RELIEF"
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE,
YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Jan. 8
S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT"	Jan. 7
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Jan. 20
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Feb. 1
S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON"	Feb. 17

FOR MANILA via HONGKONG

S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	Jan. 8
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	Jan. 18
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Feb. 1
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Feb. 15
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	Mar. 1

Through tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all ports in United States, Mexico, Central America, South America and Cuba.

THRU RATE TO EUROPE £120

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Managing Agents

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

1 E. Nanking Road
Palace Hotel Building, Telephone: C. 5035 and 5037,
Cable Address: SOLANG.



PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to change)

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN and HONOLULU

S.S. "NANKING"	Jan. 8
S.S. "CHINA"	Feb. 9

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA"	Jan. 28
S.S. "NANKING"	Mar. 5

The above steamers connect at Hongkong with the Steamer "GORJISTAN" (Passengers and Freight), in service between Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya, and Samarang.

Bills of Lading issued to all ports of call, United States and Canadian Overland Points, Mexico, Central and South America, Panama, Cuba and Atlantic Coast Ports of the United States.

For information regarding Passenger Fares, Freight Rates and further particulars as to sailings apply to F. R. BARRETT
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AGENT
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads,
Telephone: General Office Central 4772
Agent Central 6313

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U. S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS

From San Francisco And Los Angeles via Japan Ports:

U.S.S.B. "WEST IVAN"	Dec. 28
U.S.S.B. "BEARPORT"	Jan. 18

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N. Y. K. LINE

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE
Haruma Maru Jan. 2 Kamo Maru Jan. 13
Mito Maru Jan. 12 Katori Maru Jan. 27

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE and VANCOUVER

Yokohama Maru Jan. 30
FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PANAMA
Durban Maru Jan. 17
Cargo only.

FOR JAPAN

Takima Maru Dec. 31 Yamashiro Maru Jan. 4
Nikko Maru Dec. 31 Kumano Maru Jan. 5
Hokkai Maru Jan. 2 Atsuta Maru Jan. 8
Tsuyama Maru Jan. 3

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

Yokohama Maru Jan. 3

FOR AUSTRALIA, via Hongkong

Yokohama Maru Jan. 17

FOR SOUTH AMERICA: Via Dairen and Cape Town From Kobe

For freight, passage and further information apply to
NIPPON Yusen Kaisha
3, North Yangtze Road, Shanghai.

Phones: Passenger Dept., North 1155 and 2729; Freight
Dept. (Ocean) North 1155 and 167; (Local) North 1154, 1157,
Tel. Add.: "Yusen, Shanghai."

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS, M.

Mail	Next sailing	Probable arrival	Probable sailing
Steamers	from Marseilles	at Shanghai	from Shanghai
ANDRE LEBON	10th November	15th December	5th January
AMBOISE	24th November	2nd January	20th January
CORDILLERE	1st December	9th January	3rd February
ANGKOR	15th December	23rd January	17th February
ANGERS	29th December	6th February	3rd March
AZAY LE RIDEAU	12th Jan.	20th February	17th March

Rates of passage money to Marseilles
(including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)
A. Class 1st Class \$120 B. Class 1st Class \$110
2nd Class \$88 Steamers 2nd Class \$80

Through Tickets to LONDON and leading towns of Europe
Accommodation reserved in the trains at Marseilles.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo-Boats)

COMMANDANT DORISE expected Shanghai on or about Jan. 5th

Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice.

Tel. 3260 Shipping Department. Tel. 987 Passenger Department.

Offices: 9 French Bund.

CONSIGNATION TRANSIT REPRESENTATION



North and South China Line

For Portland via Taku Bay and Dairen

U.S.S. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" December

U.S.S. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" January 20th

For Portland, Ore., U. S. A.

U.S.S. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" December

U.S.S. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" January 16th

For Hongkong and Manila

Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston, and Boston in connection with fast Intercoastal Liners.

For information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.

"Operating United States Government Ships."

The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd., Agents.

Tel. C. 1464, 1465, 1466,

No. 6 Klunkang Road, Shanghai, (5th Floor).

O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE: For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp

S.S. "ATLAS MARU" Jan. 4

FOR NEW YORK: Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama

S.S. "ALASKA MARU" Jan. 29

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE: Via Dairen, Japan Ports,

Victoria, & Vancouver.

S.S. "ARABIA MARU" Jan. 10

FOR HONGKONG via MANILA

S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" Jan. 6

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS: Tsingtau and Dairen

S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" Dec. 31

FOR FORMOSA: For Keelung and Takao via Fuchow.

S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" Jan. 10

FOR JAPAN: FOR KORE

S.S. "PARIS MARU" (via Dairen) Dec. 27

S.S. "CELESTES MARU" (direct to Kobe) Dec. 31

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

Shipping Office: 3 Canton Road, Phone Central 4234

Wharf Office: 24 Yangtsepo Road, Phone East 203 and 312.

Jan. 30

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt.	PLASSY SARDINIA NELLORE KHIVA	Jan. 6 Jan. 20 Feb. 3 Feb. 17
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SOUDAN MORRA	Jan. 17 March 3
Calcutta—via Kobe.	GRE. APCAR	Jan. 7
Calcutta—via Hongkong and Singapore	TANDA GRE. APCAR	Jan. 15 Jan. 25
Sydney and Melbourne—via Hongkong.	ARAPURKA ST. ALBAN EASTERN	Jan. 31 Jan. 31 March 3

*P. & O. and E.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, Union Building, 1 Canton Rd.

General: Central 169

Passage: Central 2516

Freight: Central 3049

Telephone: Central 169

Passage: Central 2516

Freight: Central 3049

Telephone: Central 169

Passage: Central 2516

Freight: Central 3049

Telephone: Central 169

Passage: Central 2516

Freight: Central 3049

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Freight: Central 3049

Telephone: Central 169

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Today	4 p.m.	P. Jefferson	Seattle	Jan. 14
Jan. 3	10 a.m.	P. Lincoln	S. Francisco	Jan. 22
Jan. 7	10 a.m.	P. Taft	S. Francisco	Jan. 25
Jan. 7	2 p.m.	Korea Maru	S. Francisco	Jan. 27
Jan. 8	2 p.m.	Nanking	S. Francisco	Jan. 30

TO STRAITS, INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Jan. 2	10 a.m.	Haruma Maru	London	Feb. 14
Jan. 5	12.30 p.m.	Andre Lebon	Marseilles	Feb. 13
Jan. 6	8.30 a.m.	Plassy	London	Feb. 12
Jan. 7	4 p.m.	Schlesien	Germany	(parcels)

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
W'wei, C'foo, T'isin	Today	9 p.m.	Yusang
Tsingtau and Dairen	Jan. 3	9.30 a.m.	Sakaki Maru
Vladivostok & Siberia	Jan. 3	5 p.m.	W'wei, C'foo, T'isin
W'wei, C'foo, T'isin	Jan. 3	9 p.m.	Kingsang
Tsingtau	Jan. 3	9.30 a.m.	Yingchow
Tsingtau	Jan. 5	9 p.m.	Pausang

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Today	8.30 a.m.	Fengtien
Hongkong & Canton	Jan. 1	8.30 a.m.	Poochow
Hongkong & Canton	Jan. 1	8.30 a.m.	Newchwang
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Jan. 2	10 a.m.	Sunning
Hongkong & Canton	Jan. 2	10 a.m.	Haruma Maru
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Jan. 3	9 p.m.	Hopsang
Hongkong & Canton	Jan. 3	7.30 a.m.	Yokohama M.
Amoy	Jan. 4	10.30 a.m.	Hanyang
Hongkong & Canton	Jan. 4	9 p.m.	Wingsang
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Jan. 4	10.30 a.m.	Tungchow
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Jan. 5	9 p.m.	Kwangsang
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Jan. 6	9 p.m.	Walshing
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Jan. 6	11.30 a.m.	Szechuen
Hongkong & Canton	Jan. 7	12.30 p.m.	Hupeh

MISCELLANEOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
River ports	Today	9 p.m.	via Train
River ports	Jan. 1	9 p.m.	via Train
River ports	Jan. 2	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Jan. 3	7 a.m.	Yamashiro M
Japan ports	Jan. 5	11 a.m.	Kumano Maru
Manila	Jan. 5	5 p.m.	Arizona Maru
Manila	Jan. 8	10 a.m.	P. Cleveland

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, DEC. 31, 1922

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are nearly equal at about 4 and 5 o'clock.)

Approximate rise, at spring 4 1/2 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3 1/2 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
10h. 27m.	High Water	10h. 50m.	5ft. 6in.

(The day tides are higher than the night tides.)
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.	P.M.
H. 9	H. 40
M. 14	M. 40

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset
Moon Sun Daylight Dark

Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
2.56 p.m.	3.56 a.m.	7h. 0m.	5h. 6m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai,
For December 30.28 in.
769.6 mm.

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
J N B	Oct. 15	Ataka	Jan. Gun-boat
F.N.B.	Dec. 12	Baly	Br. Gun-boat
B N B	Dec. 22	Carlisle	Br. Cruiser
Mc.W.	Dec. 22	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
O D W.	Dec. 22	Eleano	Am. Gun-boat
B N B	Oct. 26	E. Carlotti	Ital. Gun-boat
Mc.W.	Nov. 30	Gnat	Br. Gun-boat
B.N.B. 2	Nov. 23	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
U S N B	Dec. 29	Seb. Caboto	Ital. Gun-boat
	Nov. 6	Tsushima	Jap. Cruiser
		Woodcock	Br. Gun-boat

Steamers Arrived

Dec. 30—Yungshin from Ningpo	Dec. 30—Fukuyuki M. for T'ao
Dec. 31—Kiangten from Ningpo	Dec. 30—E. of Canada for H'kong
Dec. 30—Hsinfung from Hankow	Dec. 30—Yungshin for Ningpo
Dec. 30—Kenkon M. from Japan	Dec. 30—Kiangten from Ningpo
Dec. 30—Kansu from Hongkong	
Dec. 30—Yungshin from Dairen	
Dec. 30—Kwangping from C'tao	
Dec. 30—Patriot from C'tao	
Dec. 30—Kienshin from N. C'toms	
Dec. 30—E. of Canada from Vancouver	
Dec. 30—Kiangnan from Hankow	
Dec. 30—Luenho from Hankow	
Dec. 30—Poyang from Hankow	
Dec. 30—Fengyang M. from H'kw	
Dec. 30—Holsing from Dairen	
Dec. 30—Shinyue from Chefoo	

Passengers Departed

Per Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson for Seattle: Misses A. Heck, Messrs. Veloudaki, H. J. Eddo, T. C. Kuo, H. F. Sum, Chu, Gye-sun, Lincoln K. Hsu, Robt. Lany, King Tse-chin, J. K. Yang, Liang Pao-chun, P. T. Pastale, Liu, Burton, J. H. Hines, Mrs. H. B. Smith, Masters, and H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Wise; for Kobe and Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Morgan, Messrs. Glenby, Hut-chinson, G. A. Colclough, Harry Lung, Otto Meier.	
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Per C.N. s.s. Whangpu for Hankow: Mr. Fraser.

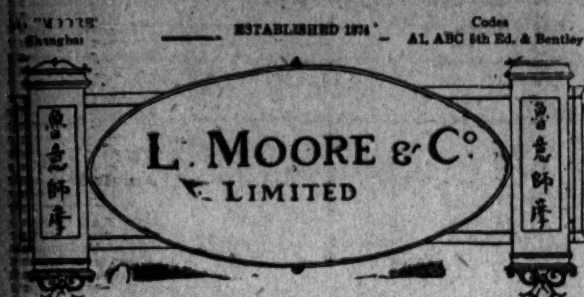
Per C.N. s.s. Tatung for Hankow: Misses Syvanne, Makela, Lansphorn, Kinsarrel.

Per C.N. s.s. Soochow for Hongkong: Messrs. A. C. E. French, Wheery, Settle.

Per C.N. s.s. Kauchow for Chefoo: Mr. and Mrs. L. Phillips, Mr. Schmitz.

Per I.C. s.s. Loongwo for Wuhu: Mr. F. Kawa; for Hankow: Mrs. H. M. Guluch, Messrs. C. Watkins, E. G. Byrne.

AUCTION SALES



Auctioneers, Valuers, Land Brokers
45 Kiangse Road Shanghai
103 Rue de France, Tientsin
Phone: Auction Dept. Cent 155
Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. Cent 6128

AUCTIONS

IN REAR SALESROOM
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES ETC.
On Thursday 4th January 1923
At 10 a.m.
Including

Gent's bicycle, Flat top desk, Teakwood card table, Small "Singer" sewing machine, Pictures, Roller skates, Glass case, Piano, Single iron bedstead with wire & other mattress, OLIVER TYPE WRITER, No. 6 Smith Premier type writer, porcelain sink, Electric table lamp, Leather saddles, Black wood flower stand, Golf clubs, Child's wicker perambulator, Tricycle, Spirit stove, Dining table with leaves, Double filing cabinet, Overmantle with pictures, Paper clips, Books, Porcelain ware, Brass ornaments, Iron double bedstead with wire & other mattress Fur remnants, etc., etc.

A large assortment of Ladies & Gent's clothing, boots & shoes
On view Wednesday

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road.

CHOW TZU KONG, BOOKSELLER

111 Szechuen Rd. T. C. 3510
Annuals, Diaries, & Desk Calendars, 1923
ANNUALS
The Winning Post Winter annual \$1.00
The Snark's Winter annual \$1.00
The Winter's Pie \$1.00
The Daily Mail Year Book for 1923 \$1.00
Desk Calendars
The Handy Desk Calendars, Complete set \$2.50
The Bunch of Dates No. 1 Complete set \$2.50
The Bunch of Dates No. 2 Complete set \$3.00
The Perfection Desk Calendar, Complete set \$2.50
The Premier Defence Calendars Complete set \$2.00

Auction of Sundry Cargo

Noel, Murray & Co.,
LIMITED

Will sell at Sale room
On Tuesday, the 2nd January,
1923

Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

Overcoating, Khaki Serge,
Genuine White Zinc, Paint (White,
Black, Light and Dark Green,
Raw and Burnt Sienna, Mid
Stone, Chocolate, Light Red
Oxide and Yellow), Graphitum
Roof Paint, "Long Life" Cement
Floor Coating, "High Grade"
Paint, Graphitum Cement Paste
(Assorted Colours), Boiler Set-
ting Cement, Empty Casks, Bank
Paper, Vanishing Cream, "Special
Fine Quality" Cognac, Golf Balls,
Electro-Plating Chemicals, New
Towels, Photographic Paper,
Tooth Paste, Sachet Paper, Felt,
Tonic Food, Sundry Wine,
etc., etc., etc.

9 Cases Silvered Plate Glass

On View Morning of Sale.

The Small Investor Co.

undertake to
BUY OR SELL

ALL KINDS OF SHARES
AND DEBENTURES

in small or large quantities

TERMS 1% commission
buying or selling.

Share reports will be
forwarded regularly
on application.

3A Peking Road, Shanghai.
Telephone C. 977 and C. 761.

Telegrams Safest Shanghai.

The Small Investors' Co.,
DOUGLAS FLEMING
Manager.

Weekly Review Of Shanghai Trade

(Continued from Page 2-3)

the rate at the present moment is

higher than for American wheat.

American flour is quoted at

G. \$1.43 to G. \$1.45 per sack, and

some business was done for

January-February shipment on

the basis of Tls. 2.06 to Tls. 2.07

per sack, ex-godown, Shanghai.

Some further business is expected.

The local market has a very good

tone. The quotation on the

Shanghai Flour Exchange is Tls.

2.15 per sack for spot and Tls.

2.23 per sack for future.

It is expected that flour prices

will soon go up because the Chinese

material is almost exhausted,

and imported flour shows no signs

of going down. This anticipation

is likely to be realized as the

Australian wheat crop has not

been good and the stock in the

Pacific Coast is getting very

scarce. The price of Australian

four cannot match that of the

American.

DEMAND FOR SHEETINGS

There is nothing of interest to

chronicle as regards piece goods.

The situation is almost unchanged.

There was fair bidding at the

auctions, and it is generally felt

that prospects are brighter.

The demand for sheetings from

Manchuria and India in the Shang-

hai market still continues. This

week 1,000 bales of Chinese sheet-

ings were sold to Manchuria and

India, the latter's share of the

business being about a quarter of

the whole. The rate at which this

CREDIT

Our System Will Prevent
CREDIT LOSSES,
WEEKLY REPORTS
ON BAD ACCOUNTS

CREDIT

INFORMATION

ON FIRMS AND

INDIVIDUALS

Investigations of all kinds

except divorce cases.

CHINA DETECTIVE &

MERCANTILE BUREAU, INC.

(6th floor) Laidlaw Bldg.

95 Szechuen Road.

Phone C. 6740 & 7140.

Cable Address: "KEARBISH."

business was brought to book is

Tls. 5.60 for the 13 lbs.

A fair trade was done in Japan-

ese grey shirtings, to the extent of

some 500 double bales. Stocks of

most lines are small, especially so

of Japanese products. Chinese

merchants are desirous of making

purchases but are still holding out

for lower prices.

There was a big rush for de-

liveries this week, somewhat en-

couraging the belief that we are

on the threshold of a better state

of affairs. The Manchester market

is firm.

COTTON YARN

The better feeling in the cotton

yarn market, that we reported the

last time, continued through the

week and prices shown an advance

of some five taels to six taels per

bale.

The buying was not as vigorous

as the previous week, some 8,000

bales for spot and forward being

contracted for by Chinese mer-

chants from Hankow, Szechuen,

Swatow, Canton, Chetoo, Kiangse

and Wuhu.

Japanese holders sold some

3,000 to 4,000 bales of cotton

yarn. The Japanese product is

coming in very small quantities.

The increase in values this week

is the result of the dearthness of the

raw material. Some of the Chinese

cotton spinning and weaving

mills have stopped night work in

addition to reducing their output

by twenty-five percent, which

would mean a higher reduction than

they had agreed to. Those

mills that are well stocked with

cheaper cotton are working full

time.

During the past fortnight yarn

prices improved some 14 points

per bale. 16s. is quoted at Tls.

140 to Tls. 154 per bale, 20s. at

Tls. 159 to Tls. 161, and 14s. at

Tls. 124 to Tls. 136 per bale.

Arrivals of Chinese raw cotton

have been declining further. Tung-

chow cotton reached Shanghai this

week in extremely small parcels.

It is stated that the Tungchow

mills have been buying this grade

of cotton very heavily, and at

prices higher than prevailing in

the Shanghai market. Tungchow

cotton is quoted here at Tls. 38,

while the Chinese holders have

been able to dispose of same to the

Tungchow mills at Tls. 37.50. At

that price the cotton landed here

would cost for transportation, etc.

Tls. 2 per bale extra.

Since the opening of cotton sea-

son, some 100,000 piculs of Tung-

chow cotton have been sold by the

merchants to the mills. There are

still large supplies in the interior

but the merchants are sending

them down to Shanghai. Very

little of Shensi cotton also is

arriving in Shanghai. Purchasers

are afraid to send their agents to

this province as the country is

infested with robbers. Arrivals of

Shensi this week comprised some

2,000 loose bales or 4,000 piculs

and of Tungchow 1,000 pressed

bales or 2,500 piculs. Arrivals of

Hankow cotton are also extremely

poor.

Shensi cotton is quoted at Tls.

39 per picul, Shanghai cotton at

Tls. 36.50, Tungchow at Tls. 38

and Hankow at Tls. 35.50 per

picul.

The situation as far as the mills

are concerned is still not good.

In the meantime millowners are

expecting to see higher prices for

cotton yarn as raw cotton is steady

and shows signs of more apprecia-

tion. American cotton is up a

hundred points. The Bombay

market is steady. There is no

business in Indian cotton as prices

are too high.

COTTON SHARES

Since the successful negotiation

of the December settlement the

share market has been in a better

mood, and prices show firmness.

There is a better feeling about

cotton shares, and an appreciation

in all of them is noticed.

A considerable quantity of

Ewos, Orientals and Shanghai

Cottons have been taken off the

Shanghai market by investors in

Hankow, and further purchasing

on their account was also record-

ed.

DR. DALBEY, (D.D.S.)
AMERICAN
DENTAL SURGEON
(NORTHWESTERN UNIV.
TENNESSEE UNIV.)
Phone C. 5071.
Opposite AMERICAN CLUB.
34 NANKING ROAD.

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

THE JADE TREE
is holding an interesting sale this week.
There are two tables on the second floor,
containing all sorts of useful things. On
one is to be found any number of good
articles at \$1.00 and it is surprising
what one can get for that trifling amount!
The second table holds articles for \$2.00,
all of which are marked down from
regular \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00 articles.
Come and see how far one can make
a few dollars go.

THE JADE TREE
171 Nanking Road. At Lloyd Road corner.

Armour Proposes Huge
Packing Merger

J. Ogden Armour

HERE is the latest photograph

of J. Ogden Armour, of

Chicago, who recently held a

lengthy conference with President

Harding in Washington. Mr.

Armour proposed a huge merger

of the packing industry, involving

half a billion dollars. He likewise

asked Attorney-General Daugherty

as to the legality of the proposed

combine.

ed this week, both for cash and

forward.

The good improvement in the

yarn market has given these

cotton shares a boost. Cotton

shares are not easily procurable in

any large quantities, as a great

number of them have already been

diverted to the southern colony

during the past three months.

Hongkong will certainly become

shortly a big factor in the local

cotton share market.

The demand for rubber shares

continues, but it must be con-

fessed that there is lacking that

buoyancy which we witnessed a

few weeks ago. Probably, those

who bought in at cheaper values

had sold out, and are inclined to

wait to see which way the cat is

going to spring. The commodity

is still commanding a fair price,

and although the greater part of

the week's share transaction com-

prised rubber the volume was by

no means large. The speculative

element is slowly getting elimi-

nated, and those who are now com-

ing are presumably investors.

SUGAR PURCHASES

Business in the local sugar

market during the week was on

a smaller scale than the previous

one. There is a fair demand for

the commodity by Chinese mer-

chants as stocks are getting con-

sumed and going into the interior,

making it necessary for them to

place orders.

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1922

"Not Guilty!" What a Joke!"

The Blonde Flapper
of the Famous
"Movie Murder" Cries
Out Against the Cruel

Ironies of
Justice,
Fate
and
Love

ALICE THORNTON, a pretty girl with yellow bobbed hair, was present in the home of George Cline, the movie director, the night that Cline and his brother-in-law, Jack Bergen, the daring "stunt" actor, Cline established the fact that Bergen had attacked Mrs. Cline at her home, and that Alice, who had been Bergen's sweetheart, had informed him of the outrage. In the presence of Mrs. Cline and Alice, Bergen had confessed the murder, and said that all women were "chumps."

What occurred thereafter has never been cleared up, even after all the principals testified in the trial of Cline, his brother-in-law and Alice on charges of conspiracy to slay Bergen. But at the trial Alice revealed to her testimony that Bergen had destroyed her faith in men and love when she was only sixteen, and had maintained a "sentimental hold" on her thereafter. Bergen's widow further verified the evidence that the dead man was a scoundrel who regarded all girls and women as playthings, who thought all women were fascinated by his good looks, and who had no respect for friendship, honor, virtue or law.

All the defendants were acquitted by a jury of six men and six women, with a verdict of \$100,000. Alice was set free and told she could "go." It was twenty minutes that she would "return to the movies," with a suggestion that she would attempt to exploit her "publicity." Her own story, below, sets out that she never was in the movies, but had been just a hardworking office girl; that she is victimized by the whole motion picture industry, and that she is now a woman who has been the chief supporting actress.

There is her signed outcry against the combination of extraordinary circumstances that made her a news "headliner" and plunged her into prison for six days; then sent her out again into the world, misunderstood, notorious, confused, harassed and practically penniless.

By ALICE THORNTON.

NOT guilty! What a joke! I never was guilty. I needed no jury to tell me that. Now I am told I am free—that I may go. Go where? I am not an actress and never have been, and as far as I know, never can be, and less inclined now than ever to attempt to become.

I only know that three months ago, though I bore the secret scar of an unfortunate love affair with an ungrateful and unprincipled cad, I was a reasonably normal and fairly contented girl. When I learned of Jack's villainy in betraying his friend George at Peacham, I felt it my duty to tell George whom I had met as a

A Snapshot of
Miss
Thornton,
As She Was
Being Led to
Jail On Orders of
the Prosecuting
Attorney.

I lived in New York and could probably have resisted any New Jersey subpoena, I am now advised. But I never thought of such a thing. I answered.

The Prosecuting Attorney quizzed me, then called an officer and had me looked up. I thought at first it was as a material witness, and I was angry enough. But when I heard I was to be charged with murder!

I lived with my poor old granny, the only kin I have on earth. She took my humiliation, my imprisonment, my accusation, gamely and nobly. For more than two months she bore the agonizing suspense. So did I, there in prison with the female

friend of Jack's. George asked me that night to come to his home and repeat what I had said in the presence of Jack. I was not afraid to do it, and I did it. I saw him listen to the charge and admit it with a sneer, and express his contempt for all women.

George called him upstairs and there were some shots. I became involved in the newspaper accounts. I freely told what I knew—all except the details of my relations with Jack, which I had hoped to keep from public knowledge. But when the Prosecuting Attorney sent for me, I went without being legally summoned, into New Jersey, which was in another State.

Auburn's Famous Prison for Woman Offenders.

felons, delinquents and riffraff of all races and conditions of moral depravity and criminal obliquity.

Then I was dragged to court day after day for trial. I was questioned and cross-questioned. The most intimate sorrows of my young life were publicly juggled and sifted and discussed. The Prosecuting Attorney addressed the jury and made a gallant fight to present me as a monster seeking revenge on a man who tired of me.

I hope he can sleep peacefully. I know I can't.

Both the prosecution and the defense, with me as the innocent little "patsy" between both crushing machines, used me. I was the ingenuite of the drama, and my photographs made the best and biggest "copy."

I had been behind bars, caged in for 63 days and nights. My heart was sick and my body was faint. But I went through. I did as I was told—as I had always done—as I had done when Jack told me to sacrifice myself to him, when George told me to involve myself in their tragic mix-up, when the Prosecuting Attorney told me to come to his office, when the lawyers told me to testify. And I went when the warden told me to go.

I went. I crawled back to the shabby little flat where I lived with my granny, deeply in debt, followed by crowds who stared at me and called out allusions to the several phases of my misfortunes. I couldn't ask for my old position as a typist back. Now I'm timid about asking any one for another position. In New York one must have "references." What "references" shall I give? The matron would probably give me a "character" as an ideal prisoner, because there, too, I always did as I was told. Maybe the Prosecuting Attorney would admit—now that a jury said he was wrong—that I was intelligent and truthful.

house with those recommendations.

A lot of people offered me a lift when I walked out of the jail, free, with my little bundle in my hand. But I walked—I staggered—alone. I wonder now how far their offers for a "lift" would have carried me. Little granny's welcome—yes; that was on the level and all the way. She begged me with tears to forget what had happened, and she and I would start all over again. I can't forget; but I'll try to start again.

I'll try. And why shouldn't I succeed? I am free. The jury unanimously said I was not guilty. By every constitutional protection I am just as clean and just as good as I was before I was accused. It's a fine theory.

George Cline and his brother-in-law, my late co-defendants, will go right back to the accustomed routine of their lives. George has forgiven his wife. She loves him more than ever because of what he did and dared for her. They had a great reunion at home, I read in the papers. But I'm a girl. I have only granny. She can't do much for me in a practical way. But I'll pull out somehow and get along some way. I don't particularly "ant-sympathy."

But I surely would love a nice job at living wages, where some employer would appreciate a girl who is willing. I guess the world will tell you I'm not hard to get along with. I have a record for doing as I am told. And I am again in what the law calls "statu quo" (meaning, roughly, "As you were"). "Roughly" is right. The world pays about as much heed to it as it does to the Volstead law. Not guilty! What a joke!

The Charm of Lace



FROM the time of Cleopatra lace has been used in the fashion world. Once Roman women draped their bodies with the sheerest laces and developed a style of that period. France, Belgium and Ireland have contributed to the art of lace; peasant fingers wove it deftly.

Now old attic trunks are being opened in search of the precious lace which was preserved so carefully by our grandmothers, and fortunate is the woman who can boast of a length of this genuine lace.

THE charm of a bygone age has breathed its spell over a modern fashion world. Trunks long stored in cobwebby attics are being opened once again to bring forth the treasures of those precious old laces which have been preserved through generations.

Lace will be used lavishly on gowns this Winter.

The large illustration shows a gown the origin of which is distinctly Spanish. Silk crepe falls from the shoulders in a chemise line and takes on added lavishness when it selects for its tunic the shirred lace that is tacked at the shoulders and permitted to flow into wide, unconventional sleeves.

The charm of the lace itself gives this gown its splendor. To keep the background simple enough to accentuate the pattern of the lace, a plain sombrero of the same material which fashions the foundation of the frock is worn.

Any frock may be given a new note by the addition of a wide bertha collar of lace such as shown in another figure. The richness of velvet is enhanced by the collar, which recalls the mode of Venice of

the Renaissance.

The shadow lace we knew a few seasons ago comes back to us. But this time it takes a new and interesting line, as you will see in the figure displaying the gown of shadow lace with georgette inserts.

A little below the shoulders a wide band of the crepe is inserted and repeated at belt line and hem. Milady's classic coiffure is quite in keeping with the flowing lines of this lace gown. Its fragile fabric is patched at the girdle with a charming motif of posies mounted upon a circle of silver cloth.

The debutante will want to choose one of her evening frocks of taffeta. The model illustrated could ask no simpler trimming than the shawl collar of metal lace which falls into soft folds to cover both front and back of the low bodice. The skirt is full and circular and the girdle is fashioned of taffeta and chiffon.

When one tires of feathers and flowers, lace may be substituted as a trimming for the new hat, with the assurance that it is the newest vogue in Paris. Straight from the heart of the French millinery world comes this chapeau of velvet, showing flowing streamers of soft, cream lace.

Hats Of The Moment

Huge hats are more than a prophecy of fashion. They are a fact which has arrived with the latest millinery models captured in Paris and now being displayed in the London showrooms. Among a collection of elaborated pull-on hats for morning wear and literally glittering turban toques for all occasions, the number of really huge hats designed for afternoon wear is conspicuous. The largeness is not always a matter of width; sometimes it runs upwards in trimming effects and sometimes comes downwards in voluminous veils, which have to be looked at twice before one fully realises that they are veils.

REVIVALS

The broad-brimmed hat of the picture persuasion, simply trimmed and with no pretensions to be ultra huge, is a revived fashion that most women will welcome, because it is so universally becoming. In black velvet such a model had the brim lined with soft cyclamen pink satin, while two rather flat rosettes were against the front of the crown—one of black and the other of cyclamen pink satin. Another attractive Paris model hat for afternoon wear was in dark coffee berry color panne velvet, the brim edged with narrow brown skunk fur. A large circular ornament of brown corded ribbon and gold tissue ornamented this hat on the right side of the crown.

TOQUES AND TURBANS

Toques and turbans of swathed and folded materials are very much to the fore among new millinery. They are designed for wearing with the more elaborate tailored costumes, while a new idea that is likely to find great favor, is the velvet reception frock or street dress which is accompanied by a turban of the same material. Velvet makes many of the new toques and turbans; wool embroidery is also very popular; while among the other materials used are brocade, fur and fur cloths, satin crepe, panne, metal tissue and a very effective new velvet trapeze. Rich colors are more used than black for this type of hat, and these, in conjunction with the beautiful materials used, render any trimming unnecessary. In some cases, of course, the latter does appear as with a brown velvet turban which had a full-size, small parrot of many colors perched at one side and an extremely lovely swathed toque of shot blue and silver tissue trimmed with jewelled ornaments of brilliant and turquoise.

POPULAR COLORS

A large number of brown hats are among the latest models; these together with millinery of

Italian blue, almond-green and black are to be the leading colors for the winter. Mr. Brighton, of the Maison Lewis, puts the latter two shades as representative of the most fashionable millinery of the moment. This expert also gives emphasis to the importance of the veil, which is a great feature of some late autumn and early winter hats. The veils that appear have nothing stereotyped about them; some are little lace frill affairs which barely curtain the nose, while others hang to the knees. Some veils drape the back, others hang lengthily from one side of the hat on which they appear, while novelty arrangements are numerous. A Lewis hat of blue velvet, a delightful three-cornered shape, had a lace veil attached to sides of the hat and draping the face, but no sign of a veil appeared at the back of the hat.

TRICORNE HATS

Tricorne shapes are having a great revival this year, and some remarkably attractive models are on show. Gorgeous materials are used for their making—indeed, it is to be a season of millinery made from beautiful stuffs—and nearly all the tricorne hats from the best designers have lace veils, some of them very heavy.

Fur is used as a hat trimming rather than for the making of complete millinery, though there are a good many hats of mole-skin in the shops. These are mostly close fitting, some resemble small helmets, some are trimmed with metallic cords and ornaments. Narrow brown fur, skunk or good imitation, is a favorite trimming, and there is a possibility of the revival of fur tails for decorative purposes. A striking novelty just now is the use of shaved lamb skin for millinery, as shown in a model with black panne upturned sides to the brim and back and front pieces of shaved grey lamb skin.

EXQUISITE VELORS

The importance of felt and velors for everyday wear is great. Velors are more beautiful than they have been since pre-war days; exquisite colorings are available in a wide variety of artistic shapes, with bands of the leveliest French ribbons. The ribbon on a velor hat makes all the difference between "ordinary" and "artistic." It often makes a big difference, too, in the price! Felt shapes offer less variety than velors and less beauty though the new dark felt sombreros are tremendously effective for the right type of woman to wear. Such a hat presents an opportunity for being picturesque that is not to be missed by anyone who can take it.

The Decorative Hem

A feature of many new gowns and suits shows a much decorated hem. On simple, rather plain toilettes, special attention is drawn to the hem line on account of its color and novel treatment. In this fashion, as in so many others, one sees the revival of ancient mod-a. Colored plates of fifteenth-century costumes show the hem of fur, the bright border of embroidery, and applied bands of contrasting material, which gave distinction to a beautiful robe in those times just as they do today.

Most striking of all is the beaded hem on suits. A suit of dark blue woollen velvet exhibited by a famous London house had a check-board pattern in blue bugles on the hem; another noticeable toilette composed of softest white cloth showed a border at the skirt edge of thin stripes of blue ribbon held at intervals by small jet plaques.

Hems of fur reach half-way up the back of evening cloaks. A well-known English designer in using these very wide fur hems makes the top edge of the hem fellow striking scroll designs to break up the rather rigid line which would otherwise occur where the fur joins the material.

ON A TAILORED SUIT
A distinctive touch is given to a fur wrap or long coat of jacquard cloth by a brilliant border placed inside the garment lined with a quiet-toned, unpatterned material. The new skirts which have no seams and are open down one side have a decorative plaque or clasp on the hem.

Children And The Care Of Books

"In my young days children were brought up to take care of books," exclaimed Grandma rather crossly, as she picked up from the floor a book carelessly dropped and left there by ten-year-old Mary.

"Not one of the children turns over the leaves properly. They should be turned from the top with the forefinger. I have seen even grown-up turning leaves over with their thumbs."

She held up a book with the covers all warped.
A SPILT VOLUME
"Look at this! Nancy has been reading this close to the fire, and of course, it is spilt. Books should never be held close to the fire and must not be pulled out from the shelf by the binding at the top, but should be grasped by the back. A heavy book like a dictionary ought to be put on the table before it is opened."

"I saw Jack with an encyclopedia just now. He was pressing one elbow into the pages and scribbling on paper laid over the opposite page. The marks of the writing were indented on the print."

"We shall have to get you to make a list of don'ts for the children, grandma," I laughed.

SOME USEFUL HINTS
"No, I don't believe in don'ts. But I don't mind making a list of do's about books. One is, always cut the leaves of an ancient book with a blunt knife, not a sharp one, else you are sure to run into the print. Keep a thin bookmarker in a book to mark the place, not a pencil or a wad of paper. Brush the dust off books, and never use anything damp to wipe it off. If a book gets wet accidentally, wipe the moisture off with a soft cloth, and put the book in a dry place, but not near the fire. Finally, remember that borrowed books are not yours to lend to anyone else."

For A Bridge Party

It is a good idea when preparing refreshments for a bridge party to have the sandwiches cut into the shape of hearts, diamonds, clubs and spades. Cutters can usually be obtained to do this, but it is quite a simple matter to draw the design of a club or spade in the size required on a piece of white thin card and to cut it out and place it on the sandwich, cutting the sandwich to the shape outlined with a sharp knife.

Once Overs

By J. J. Mandy

ARE YOU A BURDENSOME GUEST?

When you are a guest at a home where there are no maids, don't be "under foot" all the time.

Give your hostess time to do the work she must do, undisturbed. If you cannot really be of assistance to her in the performance of her home duties remain in your room, or go out somewhere for a part of the day, so that your hostess may have time to plan and carry out her plans.

The guest who just "sits around" all the time, her "ever-presence" making one feel that she is a burden or needs to be entertained, is the one whose visit is dreaded.

It is different if a guest knows just what to do and can fit into the home scheme of things and relieve the one who is entertaining her. But if you are a really guest, and in no sense fit into the place as "one of the family," remember that "short visits make long friends."

It is an easy matter to remain longer in a home than one is really welcome.

There is always extra work where a guest is concerned, and while in some households your companionship may be very desirable, in busy families, it sometimes works a hardship. Be thoughtful.

It All Depends

BY S. E. KISER

Sylvia's a dumbbell, Sylvia's a dream,
Sylvia's a misfit, Sylvia's a scream;
Tommy thinks that she's a fright,
Edie calls her pretty;
Mary says she isn't bright,
Alice finds her witty;
Sylvia betrays her friends; Sylvia is true;
After all, it all depends on the point of view.

"Tweddledee's" a great show;
"Tweddledee's" obscene;
"Tweddledee" is clapping; "Tweddledee" is clean;
Critics can't, it seems, agree;
Morton says it's deep;
Hendrix finds the thing to be obvious and cheap;

Durkin found it full of cheer;
none could Aubrey find;
Much depends, it would appear, on one's state of mind.

Paddleford's a great man, Paddleford's a fool;
Paddleford's a hothead, Paddleford is cool;

There are people who declare That he's wise and just;
Others tell us he's unfair,
Not a man to trust;
Yonder he has many friends, here his friends are few;
After all, it all depends on the point of view.

Things are going to the bad; everything is fine;
Outlook's brighter every day; not a hopeful sign;

Life is merely draggery,
Life is full of cheer;
Reason borders steadily;
Anarchy is near!
Life is full of grief and gall, or the Lord is kind;
Have it as you will; it's all in your state of mind.

The Coming Of The Taxi-Plane

Taxi-planes may now be hired to fly to almost any part of the world, writes Major W. T. Black in the London Daily News.

A few years ago many of the flights which are now being carried out as everyday events would have excited the greatest interest in the public mind. In these days

they merely call for passing references in some of the newspapers. It is a remarkable fact, and one apt to be overlooked by the majority of people, that these taxi-planes have come into existence, together with the necessary organization for operating such flights, in the short period since the war.

Before the war there was no civil aviation, and during the war there were no opportunities for its cultivation. Thus 1922 is in reality the fourth year of civil flying. In that time not only have many companies sprung up, owning machines and pilots capable of flying almost anywhere at a moment's notice, but almost every country in Europe has organized such an extensive series of aerodromes that these flights can be carried out without any fear as to difficulties in petrol and oil supplies and technical help, when necessary. Thus Mr. C. H. de Havilland Aircraft Company, is able to start for Constantinople with a high staff officer, knowing that throughout the whole of his flight he will be able to land on prepared aerodromes, to house his machines in permanent hangars, and to receive all the assistance he will require. In other of his flights he has from time to time landed outside a town where no permanent aerodrome was established, but even then he has had no difficulty in obtaining the necessary supplies of suitable petrol and oil.

Another point which is worthy

THE BEAUTY EXPERTS.

WHAT THE BEST OF THEM HAVE TO SAY ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.—HOME RECIPES.

THE MAGNETISM OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Beautiful hair adds immensely to the personal magnetism of both men and women. Actresses and smart women are ever on the lookout for any harmless thing that will increase the natural beauty of their hair. The latest method is to use pure stearic acid as a shampoo on account of the peculiarly glossy, fluffy, and wavy effect, which it leaves. As stearic acid has never been used much for this purpose it comes to the chemist only in 4-lb. sealed original packages, enough for twenty-five or thirty shampoos. A teaspoonful of the fragrant stearic acid granules, dissolved in a cup of hot water, is more than sufficient for each shampoo. It is very beneficial and stimulating to the hair, apart from its beautifying effect.

TO HAVE SMOOTH, WHITE SKIN, FREE FROM BLEMISH

Does your skin chip or roughen easily, or become unduly red or blotchy? Let me tell you a quick and easy way to overcome the trouble and keep your complexion beautifully white, smooth, and soft. Just get some ordinary mercerized wax at the chemist's and use a little before retiring, as you would use cold cream. The wax, through some peculiar action, feeds off the rough, discoloured, or blemished skin. The worn-out cuticle comes off just like dandruff on a diseased scalp, only in almost invisible particles. Mercerized wax simply hastens Nature's work, which is the rational and proper way to attain a perfect complexion, so much sought after, but very seldom seen. The process is perfectly simple and quite harmless.

PERMANENTLY REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

How to permanently, not merely temporarily, remove a downy growth of disagreeing superfluous hair, is what many women wish to know. It is a pity that it is not more generally known that pure powdered phenol, obtainable from the chemist's may be used for this purpose. It is applied directly to the objectionable hair. The recommended treatment not only instantly removes the hair, leaving no trace, but is designed also to kill the roots completely.

of comment is the fact that a specialized type of pilot is growing up with a temperament or instinct suitable for these cross-country journeys by taxi-plane. He is a man who may not necessarily be a brilliant pilot, considered purely as a pilot, but he has an uncanny instinct for finding his way from point to point often across absolutely unknown country with the aid of comparatively poor maps or even without them at all. When one considers that for a flight

extending for several thousands of miles it is hardly possible to carry a map of a larger scale than 16 miles to the inch, and often 32 miles to the inch is the size used, the accurate finding of the route by these pilots becomes even more wonderful.

As illustrating the air organization that is springing up almost all through the world, I may state that all the way from Croydon to Karachi, on our recent attempt to fly round the world, we had not on

a single occasion to make any special provision for aerodromes or petrol supplies. Throughout France, Italy, Greece, the Sahara Desert, Egypt, Palestine, Arabia Desert, Iraq, and even along the Persian Gulf, properly laid-out aerodromes exist for the convenience either of civil airmen or for military purposes. In India things are not so far advanced, but the organization is rapidly going ahead, thanks chiefly to a small number of civil enthusiasts.

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Children's Dance Frocks

The sleeveless dance frock will be seen in the children's ballrooms this season, but preference will be given to the model with straight, wide sleeves that end midway between shoulder and elbow, as it is considered more appropriate and becoming to extreme youth.

All the same, there are some little girls whose plump and beautifully modelled arms look lively uncovered. Especially effective on these sleeveless frocks are ribbons which hang from the shoulders or trails of chiffon blossoms and tissue foliage, with narrow ribbon intermingled to take away the severity of the neckline.

Taffetas is a favorite material for the little girl's frock, and sufficiently thin and decorative to serve the dual purpose of dance and ordinary party wear. Crepe de Chine, chiffon, muslin, silk tulle, and the plain and spotted muslins and silks are also much used, and in every case the trimmings are simple.

LONG-WAISTED BODICES

The plain, straight bodice with a rather but not exaggerated long-waist effect is generally liked, and certainly it looks better in taffetas than in any other childishly appropriate material, for which reason it is used sometimes in conjunction with chiffon or one of the equally gossamer-like materials.

To a straight taffetas corsage may be added a skirt with scalloped flounces reaching almost to the waist, or the hem of the skirt may be cut in petals and bound or edged with hand-made roses, little bay leaves, or a ruche put on straight or in arabesques. Then, again, there is quite a good effect to be obtained by piping applied to the corsage side seams, and giving a ruffled appearance to the corsage, or suggesting a back and front plastron, in which case piping round the skirt, below the waist, makes a diversity.

Piping that contrasts in color and material with the rest of the dress looks exceedingly pretty. In the case of an orchid mauve frock shot with gold, gold tissue was used for the piping.

A cash is a necessary part of many children's dance frocks. On plainly cut models it is arranged effectively in large bows at the

Beautiful Finger-Nails

A pretty hand, with well-kept, carefully manicured nails is one of the greatest assets to beauty and is within the reach of every woman, no matter what her position in life may be.

It is possible, by careful daily manicuring, for a girl to have beautiful nails even if she cannot afford to pay regular visits to a professional manicurist.

Filbert nails are much admired, but only the minority of girls possess them, however, the pretty little "half-moon," which makes so much difference to the beauty of the nail, can be cultivated.

EFFECTIVE TREATMENT

First soak the fingers in warm soapy water for several minutes, until the cuticle around the base of the nail is quite soft. Then, with an orange stick dipped in the soapy water, gently raise the skin around each nail and press it back firmly with the ball of the thumb of the other hand. Never cut the cuticle. To do so is to induce "hang-nails," and, besides giving a raw effect to the skin, causes it to grow thick and coarse around the nail.

After pressing the skin back from the nail as far as possible, dry the hands and polish the nails, using any kind of nail polish which may be preferred. If this treatment is given every day, in a very short time the "half-moons" will be noticeable at the base of the nails, and very little trouble will be required to keep them visible.

Being the nails, a habit acquired in childhood, is fatal to the beauty of the hand. The only sure way of effecting a cure is to smear the tips of the fingers with bitter aloes.

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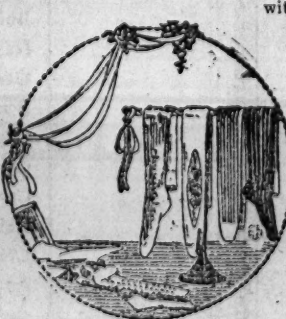
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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1922

Truck Manufacturers Gradually Realising Importance Of Tires

The importance of tires to a motor truck is just beginning to be realized by truck manufacturers and users. Tires must protect the engine and other mechanism from vibration and road shocks, and in case of emergency used to transport passengers or fragile goods the tires must protect the load.

The first trucks, irrespective of the service in which they were used, were equipped with solid tires. On every other type of vehicle, the limitations of the solid tire were soon discovered, and solids were replaced by pneumatics. But the tire makers did not keep pace with the development of the motor truck, and had not developed a pneumatic tire large enough to be used on a motor truck. The solid tire had been used.

But the usefulness of the motor truck increased, and its real value as a very important part of our transportation system was realized. The limitations of the solid tire equipment became more apparent. The usefulness of the motor truck was limited by the solid tire.

Some truck manufacturers and truck users sought to eliminate the solid tire by the use of dual pneumatic tires—that is, two pneumatic car tires applied to one wheel. This type of tire equipment had its disadvantages, of which the difficulty of maintaining equal air pressure in both tires, and the fact that, except on very smooth and level roads, one of the tires must carry the greater part of the load, were the most prominent.

Tire engineers were among the first to recognize the shortcomings of the solid tire, and proceeded to develop a large single pneumatic tire for motor truck use. The first tires of this type were made out of close woven fabric, such as used in what was now called fabric tires. Some of these were made in tires of six and seven inch cross section, but tires of larger cross section, so many plies had to be used and the weight was so much greater, that the increased amount of friction between the interwoven threads generated heat to such an extent that the rubber in the tire was broken down, losing its strength, and the tire soon failed.

The cord principle of tire construction, which has been explained by this time been thoroughly proved in passenger car tires, had been proved that in a tire built from laminated cords without any cross weave there was much less friction between the cords, and therefore much less heat was generated. It was logical, therefore, to try this cord construction in large pneumatic tires for trucks. It has since proved to be the proper solution of the pneumatic truck tire problem. Satisfactory tires as large as twelve inches in cross section are now being made and used successfully.

As a result of the development of pneumatic tire equipment for motor trucks, the field for motor truck transportation has been greatly enlarged.

In long distance transportation, interurban express service, and general trucking greater speed, greater traction, and better cushioning qualities are essential. Pneumatic tires are far more efficient and saving. In the hauling of passengers and fragile goods they are almost a necessity. Their advantages in making possible greater average speed, greater utility of the truck, longer hauls and more of them, greater mileage per gallon of gasoline and oil used, and large reduction in depreciation and repair charge have been thoroughly proved.

They make practical certain phases of motor truck operation which are out of the question on solid tires. Because of the greater traction of pneumatic tires it is possible to operate pneumatic equipped trucks in sand, mud, and snow, and in open fields where solid tire trucks would be stalled. They also make it possible to carry heavier loads on lighter trucks, because the dead weight necessary to make a truck withstand the vibration and shocks from solid tires can be converted into a live pay load. Truck manufacturers are now designing special pneumatic tired trucks which are very much lighter than solid tire trucks of the same rated capacity.

Pneumatic cord truck tires are similar, except in size, to passenger car cord tires. The truck tires are made with more plies of rubber to hold the higher air pressure at which these tires are run

and to resist the greater possibility of fabric breaks resulting from the heavier loads carried. The beads of the tire are made very strong. In the larger tires of eight, nine, ten or twelve inch cross section, there is a greater amount of cushion rubber, and more breaker strips. The treads are made thicker and wider to give more tread wear, and to provide greater traction.

The possibility of puncture in one of these truck tires is very remote, because of this extra thick and tough tread. Pneumatic truck tires are usually made in both non-skid and rib tread types, the non-skid treads being used on rear wheels to provide greater traction and to resist skidding, while the rib treads are used on front wheels.

SOLID TIRE

Most solid tires are given their shape by a process called "tanning." The rubber compound from which they are made is warmed up on a mill to a temperature as high as handling with bare hands will allow. It is then cut into sheets, rolled, and fed into the tube machine. This machine compresses the compound and forces it out through a heated die by means of a rotating screw similar in construction to that of a meat grinder.

While passing over the screw, the stock is heated still further so that by the time it reaches the die it is almost in a plastic state. The hole in the die through which the stock passes is shaped similar to the desired cross section of the tire, but smaller. This is to counteract the expansion of the stock that takes place immediately after passing through the die. The die is kept hot to prevent stock from chilling while going through and giving a rough surface.

In the case of carriage tires, the die also makes holes, through which wires are afterward passed, to hold the tire on the wheels. After tubing the carriage tire stock is cut into lengths about equal to that of the molds in which they are to be cured. Powdered soapstone is blown through the wire holes to facilitate inserting wires which are kept in while the tires are curing to prevent the holes from collapsing under mold pressure.

The pieces are then placed tread downward in long straight molds which are machined to proper shape for tires. One or more layers of cotton fabric are cemented to the upper side of tire, and the upper part of the mold lowered down and the two parts pressed together by means of heavy bolts.

These molds are steam jacketed so that the tires may be vulcanized without putting the molds into heaters. The ends of the mold are not jacketed, so the tires are only semi-cured at these points. By this means, about a foot of the semi-cured tire may be left in the mold at one end, and a piece of unvulcanized tire applied to it without giving it a double cure. Thus the tire may be made in length many times that of the mold.

After vulcanizing, the top of the mold is lifted and the wires are withdrawn. The tires are then removed, trimmed, inspected and rolled on reels for shipment.

Carriage tires are the oldest form of rubber tire made and still continue to hold a place in the rubber trade.

Motor truck tire may be divided into two classes: soft base and metal base.

Tubed stock for metal base tires is washed with benzene, then a layer of hard rubber compound is applied to it. The two ends are then spliced together under pressure and the tire is applied to a channel-shaped steel base band which has had a layer of hard rubber compound cemented to it. The whole unit is then cured in a metal mold under hydraulic pressure and steam. The hard rubber compound cures to a very hard rubber and forms a bond between the metal base and the tread rubber. The tires are finally trimmed and thoroughly inspected.

The channel-base pressed on type of metal tire was introduced in 1913 and, because of its simplicity, light weight and lower cost of manufacture, rapidly grew in popularity. Now that presses are well distributed, this type of metal base tire will soon replace the other types almost entirely.

The increasing use and manufacture of all metal base types of solid tires have been greatly facilitated by the truck tire and wheel standard of the Society of Automobile Engineers. This standard reduces the large number of

combinations of tire diameter and sections, formerly made, to a few standard dimensions. The standard was adopted by the truck and tire manufacturers throughout the country.

Cushion or soft base tires have come into prominence to meet the requirements of vehicles where solid tires are desired, and where at the same time a maximum of cushioning effect must be obtained. They are used, for instance, on fire apparatus, passenger buses and light delivery trucks.

These tires differ from other solids in design, and the rubber is compounded to give more resiliency, sometimes at the expense of carrying capacity. In general, cushion tires are more or less undercut on the sides, or hollowed, to make them more collapsible. A dual tread is often combined with the undercut sides.

THE BALANCED TIRE

A pneumatic tire is placed upon a car to act as a cushion between the road on the one hand, and the mechanism and passengers in the car on the other. This is its primary object. It also is used to provide traction, and to prevent noise and skidding when the vehicle is propelled at high speed over the road.

In designing a pneumatic tire for an automobile it should be with an idea of making it cost the consumer the lowest possible amount per mile of service consistent with properly performing the above functions. In order to accomplish this, all parts should be of equal strength, so that, if possible, it should be like the "one-hoss shay"—when it is worn out, all parts should wear out at once.

It is only by study and experience, continually strengthening the weakest part, that it can be brought to this position. The carcass, fabric, friction, breaker, strip, tread, rubber, inner tube, type of rim, character of roads, speed and weight to be carried, all have to be given consideration. It is very easy to strengthen some one part, such as making a longer wearing tread, a better wearing carcass, a more puncture proof tire, etc., but it is very difficult to do this without weakening some

other feature, or at least nullifying the effect of the improvement by the fact that some other part does not last as long as the part improved. Such an improvement would, of course, be of no advantage and would probably increase the cost of the tire as well as the cost per mile.

Many concerns have started out to market a puncture proof tire, centering all of their designing on this one idea, only to find out that, although they have succeeded in preventing punctures, they have weakened the tire in some other part, so that the cost per mile to the user more than offsets the advantage of being free from punctures.

There are many tire fillers or air substitutes on the market, but tire manufacturers will not guarantee their tires if such fillers are used instead of air, as they are very injurious to the tire. Heavy treads have been put upon tires which would wear from 20,000 to 30,000 miles, when the carcass under them would not last one-tenth as long. Thick-wall carcasses with ten or twelve plies of fabric to prevent blowouts have gone to pieces in a few hundred miles, owing to the heating and disintegration caused by the friction generated as the tire revolved along the road.

Fabric-reinforced inner tubes have gone to pieces because they were trying to perform the functions of both the casing and the inner tube, and failing to perform the function of either well. Self-healing tubes have been put upon the market, to self-heal in event of puncture—impracticable owing to the difficulty in repairing them in case of pinch or blowout, as well as their increased cost.

Cushion tires, with the casing filled with a bridgework of rubber to do away with compressed air, have gone to pieces due to excessive friction and heating. All of these tires and many others were designed with the one idea of correcting some known defect in the pneumatic tire, without giving due regard to preserving the good points of the present standard tire.

Up to the present time but two satisfactory methods of properly and practically cushioning the wheels of an automobile have been discovered. One is a cushion of some kind of compressed gas (air being the cheapest and best), enclosed in a retainer sufficiently flexible and durable—the standard pneumatic tire of today. The other method is the substitution for the

compressed gas of a resilient and flexible solid body, for which purpose properly compounded rubber gives the best results.

In spite of all of the new devices and patents, which are constantly brought to our attention, there is nothing yet which has sufficient merit to give it the slightest chance of replacing a well-balanced pneumatic or solid rubber tire.

Inner tubes for pneumatic tires may be classed under three headings according to the methods used in their manufacture—seamed tubes, rolled and tube-machined tubes.

The rubber stock for seamed tubes is prepared by plying-up or laminating it on a calendar into sheets fifty yards long and from one-sixteenth to three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. These sheets are cut lengthwise into laminae when folded over and cemented together. By cutting the edges at an angle a bevel is formed which makes a good lap seam. If hand seamed, the stock is cut to proper tube length before seaming; if machine seamed, the stock is folded and seamed in a continuous length and then cut to tube length.

Roller tubes are made from very thin sheet rubber by rolling it over a mandrel of proper size, until the required number of layers of thin rubber have been rolled on to give the tube the desired thickness. Tube-machined tubes are run from a tube machine through a die. The stock which is warm and plastic flows from the die in tube form. The size of opening in the die controls both the thickness and diameter of the tube.

All tubes have a reinforcing patch around the valve. This consists of a rubber oval with one or more smaller ovals of fabric. The patch may be applied before or after vulcanizing the tube. If applied before, it becomes an integral part of the tube. When applied after, the patch has already been vulcanized and one side buffed and cemented. A surface of the tube surrounding the valve hole, having the size and shape of the patch, is also

buffed and cemented. After the cement is dry, acid is applied to the cemented surface and the patch held in place under pressure while the chemical vulcanizing due to the acid takes place.

Heat, with the proper cement, may be used in place of acid. Self-curing cement is used alone, as another method of applying the patch to the tube.

To shape the tube while vulcanizing, either a straight or curved mandrel of proper size is used. When a straight mandrel is used the seamed and machined tubes are pulled over the mandrel, a thin piece of wet cloth rolled round it, and then spirally cross-wrapped with a narrow piece of wet duck, for its entire length. The rolled tube already on the mandrel is treated the same way. When curved mandrel is used the tube is pulled over the mandrel and cross-wrapped only.

After vulcanizing, the wrapping is removed and the tube stripped from the mandrel, turning the tube inside out, so that the smooth side which is next to the mandrel appears outside, and the rough side, showing the marks of the cross-wrapping is inside. The valve hole is then punched in the tube, the valve inserted and the open ends of the tube buffed down to a feather edge.

The tube in this state passes to the splicers, who cement the buffed ends and splice them together, placing one open end within the other, making a lapped seam around the tube about two and one-half inches long. The cement used in splicing is generally cured by an acid which chemically vulcanizes the rubber without application of heat. However, heat may be used in place of acid, or a combination of both. The tube is thus finished and ready for the market.

CARE OF THE TIRES

The realization of just how much the proper care of tires means to the user in eliminating trouble and excessive cost for tire service is the biggest step in securing absolute satisfaction.

Goodyear Service Stations are always being thoroughly educated in the methods of preventing

tire trouble and how to tell their customers about it. In many instances they have elaborate methods of picturing each condition.

They tell their customers about—

Training-up Wheels.—Often, through an accident of some sort a misalignment occurs and one tire is forced to slide or scrape sideways over the ground instead of running in a natural manner, because the wheel itself does not run true. The axle may be bent up or down, or forward or backward, so that the wheel slants or wobbles as it runs. The rapid wear on the tread of such a tire will continue until a mechanic realigns the wheels.

Tread Cuts.—The knowledge of how to care for tread cuts is of the greatest importance to tire users. Every sharp object the tire passes over may, if it squarely inflicts a cut which if neglected will cause the loss of many thousands of tire miles. Tires should be carefully inspected at regular intervals and if these small cuts are found they should be cleaned out, cemented and filled with tire putty. This keeps out all moisture and dirt which, if allowed to remain, would cause ply separation and a weakening of the fabric.

Inflation. Gaining mileage by proper inflation is possibly the most important consideration in the care of tires. Piles of fabric or layers of cords will not bear the weight of a heavy car when constantly flexing and bending. The effect is the same as when one sharply bends a wire back and forth. The air should sustain the weight. The tire is only a container. Each tire is built to carry a maximum air pressure.

Fabric Breaks.—How to care for fabric breaks is valuable knowledge. When it is fully understood how fabric breaks occur, they can be largely prevented by care in driving and in keeping up air pressure. Should they occur the hole should be covered immediately by a "reliner" and possibly an outside protector until a permanent repair can be made. The life of pneumatic tire depends altogether on the amount of care and attention given it. Little things like driving slowly around corners, avoiding extremely rough roads, avoiding running into curbs, staying out of car tracks, proper application of chains, keeping the brakes well adjusted, avoiding skidding and quick stopping, save the tread and add to the mileage of the tire.

Pneumatic truck tires are subject to the conditions described above and should be cared for in the same manner. Overloading and underinflation should be particularly avoided.

The service to be obtained from solid truck tires is limited only by the care taken of them. Careful driving and carrying proper loads are the greatest factors in getting long mileage.

Overloading causes separation from the base, increases wear, stretches cuts, and, in general, shortens the life of the solid tire. Avoiding ruts, properly applying chains, staying out of car tracks, the proper application of the tire when new, and keeping the wheels in alignment, will add many miles to their life.

GOODYEAR'S DISCOVERY

The discovery of the secret of the vulcanization of rubber, coming at a time when many firms had failed because of their inability to manufacture a product that would withstand the fluctuations of temperature in the different seasons of the year, was a great stimulant to the industry. As the proofs of Charles Goodyear's discovery became evident, numerous firms, embarked in the manufacture of rubber manifested themselves.

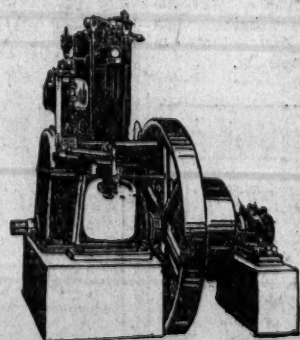
The adaptation of rubber tires to vehicular uses, first on bicycles and buggies and later on automobiles and motor trucks, really marked the advance of the rubber industry to proportions admitting it into the society of the great industries of the world. With the advance of the automobile, particularly, it has become one of the most important of all of our various industries.

The mammoth plant of The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company is located at Akron, Ohio.

(Continued on Page 5)

BENZ

High Pressure Crude Oil Engines



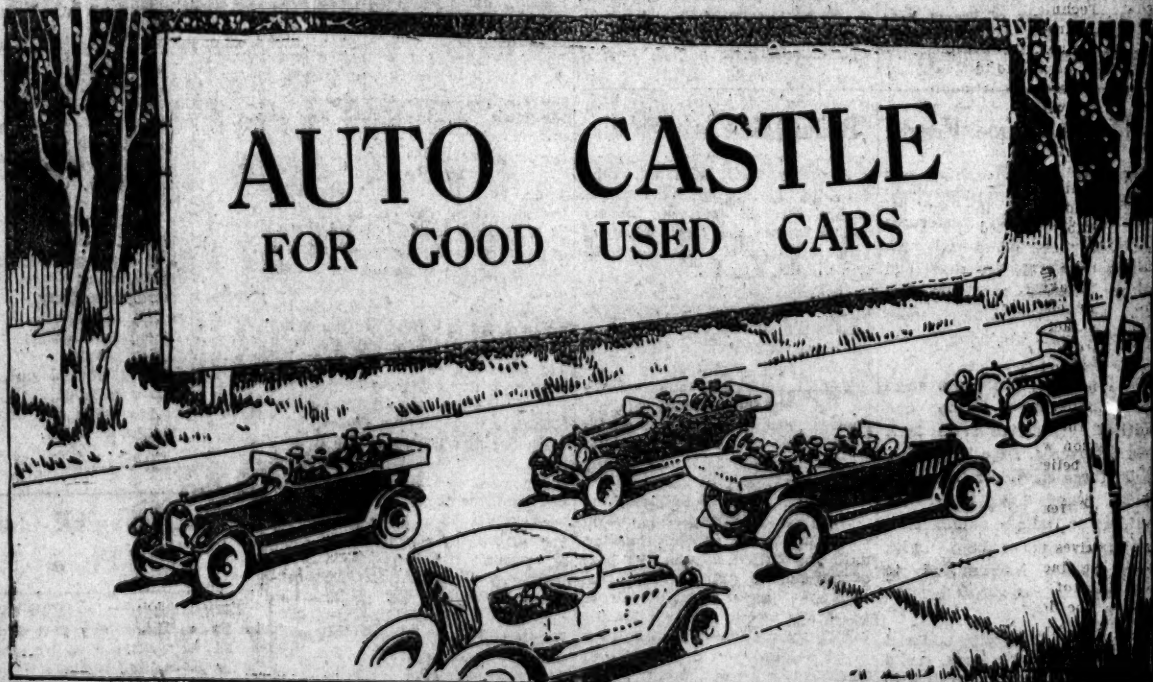
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Studebaker Light Six	(model 1922)	Stearns Limousine	(just as new)
Studebaker 4 5 Passenger	(model 1920)	Hupmobile Limousine	(model 1921)
Hupmobile 5	" (model 1921)	Dodge	" (run 3,400 miles)
Dodge 5	" (model 1921)	Buick 6	" (model 1920)
Buick 6	" (model 1921)	De Dion	" (model 1920)
Nash 7	" (model 1920)	Studebaker	" (just overhauled)
Overland 90	" (latest model)	Willis Knight	" (just as new)
Briscoe 5	" (run 7,500 miles)	Liberty	" (A. I. condition)
Cadillac 7	" (run 3,400 miles)	Buick 6 Sedan	(run 5,500 miles)
Citroen 5	" (model 1921)	Nash	" (used 3 months)
Crossley 5	" (model 1921)	De Dion	" (model 1921)
Delage 5	" (run 6,500 miles)	ROADSTERS AND COUPES	
Delahaye 6	" (slightly used)	Studebaker Roadster	(Light six)
Angus Sanderson 5	" (run 4,500 miles)	Hupmobile	" (model 1921)
		Dodge	" (model 1920)
		Citroen	" (model 1921)
		Buick	" (model 1919)

THE AUTO CASTLE

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Buick Seven-Passenger Grows In Popularity

According to an official of the Hongsberg company the popularity of the seven-passenger Buick has shown a tremendous growth. This season it shows decided redemption in all respects and has been deservedly popular for its fine appearance as well as for its roominess and power.

The exceptional length of wheelbase—127 inches—has been enhanced by decreasing the overall height of the car, so that it is long and low and beautiful of line.

Inside, the top is lined with whiplash. The rear of the front seat has been redesigned, and the auxiliary seats are so upholstered as to give the impression of smooth-surfaced compartments when folded away.

The instrument board, with its group of white-faced dials, is the most attractive ever put on a Buick car. The steering wheel has a finely nickel-plated spider. The frame of the front seat, instead of being pointed or flared, is trimmed to match the upholstery.

Front and rear, the tip is bound with leather-binding and nickel-plated tips.

The rear curtain light, of beveled plate glass, is now eight by twenty-four inches in size, adding both to appearance and to range of vision. A rear vision mirror is mounted just above the driver's head.

Outside, above the windshield, is an improved visor, to give protection against sun, rain and snow. A gasoline gauge has been added to the instrument board, and all in-

struments show black indicators against white faces, for quickness and certainty in reading them.

The windshield is adjusted from the inside, for convenience when the curtains are up. The rubber weather strip on the windshield, instead of merely sealing the opening between the glass, extends over the metal parts to the ends of the windshield, entirely excluding water or drafts.

These are some of the changes that apply particularly to the Model 49 Touring Car. But they do not by any means represent all of the improvements in this fine car. There are many other changes and improvements that apply to all of the six-cylinder open models, the following being typical: A new type of frame, heavier and lower, to permit lowering the top line without sacrificing head room; an entirely new spring suspension, so perfectly designed as to make the use of rear shock absorbers or snubbers superfluous; heavier, more beautiful crowned fenders; transmission lock; cow ventilator; drum type headlights; drum type parking lights; nickel-plated scuff plates on running board; longer control lever; windshield wiper; new type hood catches; new rear fenders wings, completely closing the gap between fenders and gasoline tank; all seats lowered to increase comfort and leg room; new type side curtains with signal pocket for driver; etched threatened plates; all upholstery racks have been concealed by patented leather binding.

Four-Wheel Brakes Promised On American Autos In Few Years

Four-wheel brakes are destined to become an important factor in the American automobile market within the next two years. Of this there seems small doubt in view of development work that has been going on for some little time. Naturally, the higher-priced lines will be the first to signalize the trend, but it is evident that before the movement stops it will sweep in cars in the medium-priced field. In fact, it would not be surprising if another year found this class of equipment specified on several of the leading lines selling as low as \$2,000.

Racing experience, plus the logic of front brakes among users of the luxury cars, has afforded the incentive for which a good many engineers have gone actively to work. Technical men believe working around is a good thing for a number of reasons, but the chief one is that it has difficulty in engineering departments that this feature would add enough to the value of the car to make it more desirable, and so justify the added cost.

The turning point came when American engineers, in about the fall of 1921, visited the Paris Salon and there found the front wheel drive in the ascendant. "Front" brakes dominate the show," one of them immediately called his factory. Features that really improve the performance of the car are a greater demand to-day than they have been since the war, especially for lines selling above the popular range. This is one reason why the front wheel brake is believed to be coming ahead.

Another reason for the more favorable attitude of engineers and executives toward it is the incontestable fact that the braking equipment of many cars leaves much to be desired. As braking effect depends on friction between the wheels and the road, and this, in turn, on the weight on the wheels, it follows that a car having two-thirds of its weight on the rear wheel can attain, with rear-wheel brakes, only two-thirds of

the maximum possible retardation due to its weight. The same car with four-wheel brakes, would, therefore, possess fifty percent greater maximum braking ability.

The considerable favoritism of the front brake among experienced users, however, is due to the better control which it affords on slippery pavement. Cars with four wheel brakes not only pull up more quickly, but are easier to handle in awkward situations, and correspondingly safer. This, at least, is in the argument of those who have been won over to them.

The idea is old, of course. England had a wave of enthusiasm for it some years ago, but manufacturers were reluctant to take it up, perhaps because the mechanical obstacles to be overcome are not small. The Italian engineers became enthusiastic about it, however, and the principal makes there, including Fiat, Alfa, Isotta-Fraschini and Spa, boast of it today. Then it worked its way into France, where it is used on more than twenty percent of the 1922 models, despite the very marked leaning of Continental designers to use a combination of rear-wheel and transmission brakes.

If all the models produced on the Continent at the present time were to be scanned, probably sixty percent would be found to have one brake on the rear wheel and one on the gear. Less than twenty percent would have front-wheel brakes, and of these three out of five would have brakes on all four wheels. The remainder would have brakes on all wheels and a transmission brake besides. The 1923 lineup tells a different story.

Up to the moment, the Duesenberg Straight Eight has been the only American stock car to have standard four-wheel brake equipment. One new car, the Leon Rubay, has it. In addition, it has been applied on special order to a number of high-grade cars in the hands of particular owners. The real significance of what is going on, however, is said to be concealed behind the closed doors of experimental rooms.

New Export Tariff To Stimulate American Cars In Foreign Markets

Detroit, Michigan.—Hardly a single event which has occurred in recent years will have such a tendency to stimulate American automotive foreign trade as the newly agreed upon export tariff, in the opinion of Lynn McNaughton, general sales manager of the Cadillac Motor Car Company.

"The automobile duty has been reduced to 25 percent, but elastic powers are accorded the President and if conditions warrant, this could be increased by one-half bringing it up to 3 1/2 percent," explained Mr. McNaughton. "Thus the American manufacturers will be accorded an equality in foreign countries that will enable them to retain the dominant share of the world's automotive trade."

"For instance, France, noting that duty on her cars has been reduced to 25 percent, will undoubtedly reduce her duty, which amounts to 45 percent on American cars, Italy has been collecting

35 percent plus a duty based on weight ranging from 60 to 120 lire per 100 kilos. There is no doubt that lowering of the Italian duty will take place, once we take the initial step.

"If some manufacturing companies are unwilling to allow a duty as low as 25 percent on American vehicles in return for an equally low rate on its automobiles brought into the United States steps could be taken to have a higher rate up to 37 1/2 percent apply."

"Likewise the new arrangements will help our trading with colonies of foreign countries or non-industrial countries, since the President has been given powers to increase from any country or subdivision the duties by one-half on products thereof, that fails to afford fair treatment to American commerce. Thus countries blocking our exports would be deprived of our trade and

those favoring it would receive it." Reports from consular agents indicate that the time is ripe for invasion of foreign markets. Switzerland is said to be in a position to absorb a large number of automotive vehicles and that a standard car of domestic manufacture, similar to the American standard cars, will meet a great demand.

Argentina is proving a fertile field for the absorption of American cars. During September, 234 passenger cars of American manufacture and twenty-five of European make were imported into Argentina, as compared with 254 and thirty-four, respectively, for the month of August. There were also assembled locally during September 680 passenger cars and ninety-one trucks. Five trucks of European manufacture were imported. Improvement of the market is contingent upon crop output. Of course these figures are comparatively small but they serve as a wedge to a field of promise, for an increased foreign demand to the American automotive industry.

Fiat Win Hill Climb

In the Heiderscheid 3-mile hill climb, organized by the Luxembourg Automobile Club, and which united 40 competitors, the first three places in the class for cars driven by their owners were won by 10-15 h.p. Fiat. Awards were made on the same formula as for the Meuse Cup, and under this Paul d'Acoust secured 300 points. The next in merit, M. Sholtes, on a similar type Fiat, obtained 285 points. Third place was won by M. Wafner with 253 points, followed by M. Lepointe on a Bignan with only one point less. The other cars in order of merit were Unic, Panhard, Benz, Adler, Austro-Daimler, and Mercedes.

Having gradients of more than 26 percent, the Heiderscheid hill climb, near Soleire, Switzerland, is one of unusual difficulty. This year the fastest time was made by M. Maire Bader on a Fiat of less than 1,500 cc., with which he accomplished the climb of eighty more than three miles in 9 min. 26. This light car beat machines with engines of nearly three times its piston displacement, for its nearest competitor was M. Weibel's 4,000 cc. Mercedes in 10 min. 2 sec. Three Pic-Pic cars, of 3,000 cc., were classified respectively third, fourth and fifth, followed by a Willys Knight and a Steyer of 4,000 cc., and a Mercedes of more than 4-litres piston displacement.

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Jaywalking A Serious Menace

Washington, Nov. 31.—"The public, as a whole, is too ready to place the blame for any accident in which an automobile figure on the driver of the automobile," said M. O. Eldridge, executive chairman of the American Automobile association. "The first cry that goes up, as a rule, when an accident occurs is that the driver of the car was at fault, when, as a matter of fact, in a large majority of cases the person injured was to blame."

"I have," continued Mr. Eldridge, "a chart containing a summary of traffic accidents in New York City, with the fault or incapacity of the proper party listed, and while, perhaps, the cause of 50 percent of the accidents is listed as unknown the blame is listed as being placed on the persons injured."

"Over a certain period of time in which 7,327 accidents involving private automobiles, occurred, the police department of New York City by thorough investigation that in 450 cases the driver of the car was to blame; in 3,163 cases the person injured was to blame, and in 3,683 cases the cause of the accident was unknown. With the heavy preponderance of blame placed on the person injured in the known causes of accidents, it is but fair to presume that the injured person was to blame in more than 50 percent of the remaining 3,683 cases, basing this on the most conservative estimates. During the same period of time, in which 1,209 accidents involving taxicabs occurred, the cause for fifty-one such cases was traced to the driver, while 427 cases were blamed on the person injured and the cause of 714 accidents remained unknown."

"These figures serve to emphasize," Mr. Eldridge continued, "the contention of the A. A. A. that no traffic regulation is complete until it provides a penalty for jaywalking. The jaywalker, in my opinion, is the most serious menace to traffic safety today."

"The automobile has always been a subject of class legislation. It is a shining target for every legislator seeking a new means of revenue. It pays more tax than any property of similar value in the world and is subject to more regulations than any other means of conveyance."

"The American Automobile association stands for obedience to the law and for observance of all traffic regulations, but we feel that if a motorist is to be fined for disobedience of a traffic signal, then the pedestrian should be fined for jaywalking across the street, putting himself, as well as every motorist in that immediate vicinity, in danger."

"The automobile has done more to enhance man's value to his community and to enhance the value and enlarge the scope of that community than any other one invention and we respectfully maintain on behalf of the motorist that the automobile driver is entitled to much more consideration than he now receives."

Sentiment Favors Uniform Tariffs

Sentiment in favor of uniform international tariffs on motor cars is gaining ground abroad, in the opinion of H. H. Rice, treasurer of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce of America, who has just returned from Europe.

Mr. Rice talked with many leading motor vehicle manufacturers and dealers in Europe. He found that the new American motor tariff offering lower duties to those countries which favor the United States is creating a receptive attitude abroad. A good deal of protectionist sentiment remains, to be sure, but lower duties for United States automotive products are being seriously considered in many quarters.

Spain, Italy, Belgium and Holland already benefited from the new motor tariff. Formerly the United States duty was 45 percent on automobiles costing over \$2,000, but it is now as low as 25 percent for the products of all countries which accord the United States equivalent treatment. Moreover, this tariff reduction clause in the final writing of the bill was made automatic, so that any reduction abroad wins immediate favorable treatment here without awaiting executive action.

Truck Manufacturers Gradually Realising Importance Of Tires

(Continued from Page 4)

pany, at Akron, Ohio, which bears the great inventor's name, although he had no part in its inauguration, was established in 1888 during the period that bicycle tires and carriage tires were the most prominent of rubber products. The growth of the automobile industry to sizable proportions a little later was responsible for the greater expansion of this plant, for as the automobile gradually attained a higher state of perfection and became a dependable agent of transportation, this rubber company developed suitable tires for its equipment.

The growth of the Goodyear Company has been a steady, steady and enduring kind. Starting with an initial investment of \$12,500, of which only \$3,500 was in cash, and that borrowed, this concern has now become one of the towering structures of the world of business, with a plant valued at nearly \$30,000,000 and an output in 1918 of \$131,000,000.

But no sooner had the new Goodyear Company started than it became involved in patent litigation which greatly handicapped its progress. The complaining company in this litigation was a million dollar concern with plenty of money for carrying on the suit, while the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company was practically without funds for this purpose. After a long battle, however, the smaller company won its case and in the victory celebration which followed the entire city of Akron participated.

Then came financial troubles and the whole situation appeared hopeless. But again fortune was on the side of the struggling young company and the storm was weathered.

In 1908 the output of the Goodyear Company in value had increased to \$2,000,000 from a humble start of less than half a million during its first year. And in another decade this had grown fifteen fold to \$30,000,000, one of the most conspicuous examples of steady, solid growth in the industry.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company was the pioneer in the development of many of the types of tires that are now serving to make automotive transportation a success. Among these, the conventional are the straight-side automobile tire, and the pneu-

matic "cord" tire, both of which were brought out in 1904. Pneumatic Cord tires for motor trucks have now been developed which have taken motor trucks out of the slow-speed, heavy-duty class and transferred them into the class of high-speed transportation agents.

The Goodyear Company is now one of the largest users of crude rubber in the world, having used in its last year's operation 26,000 tons of rubber, valued at \$400,000,000.

The closest attention has always been given to the production of quality goods, with the result that an incalculable good will has been established over the entire world, and this good will on the part of its patrons has been one of the most important factors in the Goodyear Company's wonderful growth.

With a correct design of tire, correct advertising, correct selling methods and adequate distribution of product, The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company rapidly developed to the point where it became a leader among rubber manufacturers.

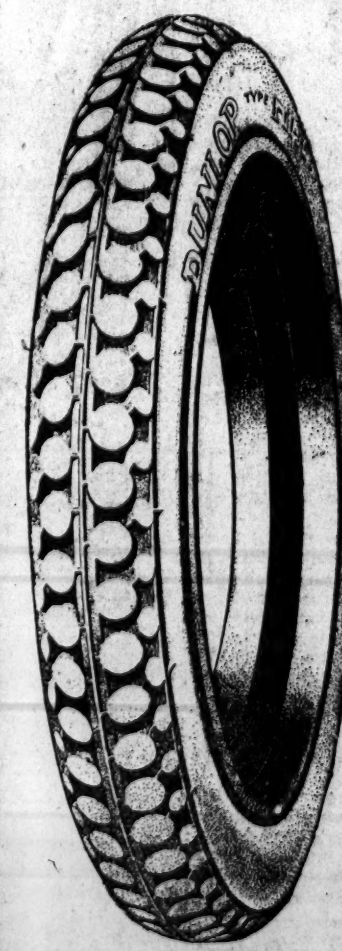
Studebaker To Make 150,000

Production of 20,000 automobiles is scheduled for the final quarter of 1922 by the Studebaker Corp. Having to date made and sold approximately 88,000 cars, the year's total for the South Bend industry will approach 100,000.

As predicted, and so reported in Automobile Topics under date of September 23, the end of that month found about 30,000 cars manufactured and in the hands of owners. Production during the first half of the year mounted to 58,000. With these figures in mind and in view of the almost constantly increasing demand, the Corporation believes a schedule calling for 150,000 machines in 1923 will be warranted.

An analysis of these operations, net profits for the nine months ended September 30 exceeded \$16,400,000. Taking this as a basis for estimate, the 20,000 output scheduled for the fourth three-month period should bring the net profits for the year up to nearly \$20,000,000.

GREATER SERVICE AT LOWER COST PRICES LOWER THAN PRE-WAR



Wherever you find a Motor Road you find Dunlop Tyres. The wonderful popularity of the world's first tyre is the result of constant endeavor on the part of the Dunlop Organization to produce something better than the last. With what success can best be measured by the overwhelming majority of cars fitted with Dunlop Tyres in Shanghai—by far the most convincing proof of their superiority.

Never since the inception of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry by the Dunlop Company were there points of distinct advantage than in Dunlop Tyres today.

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Chemists Believe Helium Will Solve Problem Of Blimps Catching Fire

Washington.—The recurrence of disasters to hydrogen-inflated airships has turned public attention to the possible development of helium—a non-inflammable gas first discovered during the world war and regarded by many experts as the solution of the lighter-than-air craft problem.

Government and other experts believe that the use of helium would have prevented the terrible disasters of late years, such as that of the Roma and the C-2. While only one ship, an army blimp, thus far has been filled with helium, quantity production of this rare gas now is foreseen.

Satisfactory operation, on a laboratory scale, of a simplified and much cheaper method of recovering helium from natural gas is reported through the American Chemical Society by H. Foster Bain, director of the United States Bureau of Mines. Latest run made within the last month at the cryogenic laboratory in the Interior Department Building, helium was recovered in one operation in sufficient purity to use in balloons and dirigibles.

"This development," says Director Bain, "indicates that very soon the cost of the commercial production of helium for lighter-than-air craft will be greatly reduced."

Chemists of the bureau say the cost of producing helium has been too great to permit of widespread use. However, with the new methods found, they look forward with confidence to its general use in the near future.

Helium has 92 percent the lifting capacity of hydrogen, can be easily stored, does not rapidly deteriorate, does not readily leak from a gas bag and has all the advantages of hydrogen without the great danger drawback. In fact, helium makes a more satisfactory filler, navy dirigible pilots have told the bureau chemists, because a helium-filled bag is sturdier in the air.

The government now has stored approximately 2,000,000 cubic

feet of helium, and is producing it at the rate of 15,000 cubic feet daily at its commercial production plant at Fort Worth, Texas, the only helium plant in the world. As soon as this plant has started running at full capacity, it is expected the government will be able to produce helium at the low cost of ten cents a cubic foot.

The Fort Worth plant was run last year for only a few months and that only on experimental bases. The plant was started running continuously, however, on October first.

Helium occurs on earth only in certain natural gases, much of which, in this country, were used for illuminating and power generating, refining out and discarding helium among other "impurities." Such gases occur also in Italy and Canada, but no helium is being recovered in those countries. Representative Julius Kahn, of California, has introduced a bill in Congress for helium recovery, action upon which is expected from the next session of that body.

"Meanwhile," says Dr. Moore, of the Bureau of Mines, "every effort is being made to encourage the production of helium by commercial companies, and every assistance will be given by the government in such development."

Under the present system of helium extraction, followed in Fort Worth, a 64 percent return of helium is obtained from the natural gas. This 64 percent must be put through a purifying process before it can be used. By the new method, only one process of extraction is necessary, after which the gas is supplied directly to the aircraft.

The Fort Worth plant employs 200 men under the direction of Commander Olsen. Funds are available for the operation of the plant until January 1 at least and then it is expected that enough will be forthcoming for the commercial production tests.

The Highest Powered Motor Cycle In England



G. W. BAKER, the famous British motorcyclist, with his own constructed twenty-horsepower cycle, the highest powered car of its type in Great Britain.

It is made for cycle racing only. Next Summer he hopes to break the cycling record of the world for pacing, now held by Paul Guizard, of Paris.

Packard Company Now 23 Years Old

Twenty-three years ago, on November 6, 1899, the first Packard motor car was turned out in the plant of the Ohio Automobile Company at Warren, Ohio. The Packard Motor Car Company celebrated the event at its plant in Detroit by getting out the old original car from a corner of the factory where it had been tucked away. It was found the old car still is capable of running almost as well as when new.

During anniversary week Packard dealers all over the country had window displays showing pictures of the old original models with posters containing views of the original plant and the present mile-long factory and reproductions of interesting old advertisements.

The first Packard was made by J. W. Packard in his electrical plant at Warren after a study of automobiles here and abroad and preliminary experimental work covering six years. The old car had a one-cylinder engine with a belt drive and three speeds forward and reverse through sliding the belt.

The first Packard catalogue with undisguised pride pointed to the record of Packard cars in the New York-Buffalo endurance contest, in which an average speed of ten to fifteen miles an hour was maintained. Four cars were given first-class certificates in the contest. It was explained that of the eighty-nine automobiles in the contest only half finished. The roads were described as a sliding mass of sticky mud and a heavy rain fell constantly through the contest. Five Packards started and five finished.

Production of one-cylinder Packards was continued with constant minor changes at Mr. Packard's electric plant until 1902, when a change was made to a four cylinder motor. This same type was used in the famous old Gray Wolf, the first Packard racing car, which held the mile and other records in America for a number of years. The Gray Wolf covered the mile in 46.2 seconds.

The Gray Wolf was built for test work as much as for racing and on it was tried out the plan invented by Mr. Packard of installing the transmission on the rear axle, a system used by the Packard until the Twin-Six was brought out in 1915.

One of the early model Packards was purchased by Henry B. Joy, who was so much impressed with the car and the possibilities offered by the automobile industry that he made a substantial investment in Mr. Packard's company and then, after interesting other Detroit capital, reorganized the company under the name of the Packard Motor Car Company and built a new factory in Detroit.

The Detroit factory was started in 1903 with two acres of floor space. It now contains 79.6 acres of floor area in thirty-five buildings covering a stretch of ground more than a mile long.

General Motors Output Shows Big Increase

General Motors car and truck sales for 1932 will total 468,355 units, an increase of 118 percent over last year's total of 214,750. Of this great volume 454,000 are passenger cars, 10,000 trucks, and 4,355 miscellaneous products including tractors and also cars and trucks not now manufactured. While the automobile industry as a whole has had an amazingly good year it is now apparent that the fortunes of its largest consolidated property have been needing at an extraordinarily rapid rate.

Robert Louis Stevenson's Value Of Highways Great

Robert Louis Stevenson, whose fame has become immortal as author of "Treasure Island" and other stories, showed during his lifetime a pioneer appreciation of the civilizing value of highways. In an address to the Samoan chiefs on the opening of the Road of Gratitude, he said the following:

"I wish every chief in these islands would turn to and work, and build roads, and sow fields, and plant food trees, and educate his children, improve his talents—not for the love of Tutuila, but for the love of his brothers and his children, and the whole body of nations yet unborn, Chiefs! On this road that you have made many feet shall follow."

Our road is not built to last a thousand years; yet in a sense it is. When a road is once built, it is a strange thing how it collects traffic; how, every year as it goes on, more and more people are found to walk thereon, and others are raised up to repair and perpetuate it, and keep it alive; so that perhaps even this road of ours may, from reparation to reparation, continue to exist and be useful hundreds and hundreds of years after we are mingled in the dust. And it is my hope that our far-away descendants may remember and bless those who labored for them today."

paint. It is the latter form which has interested manufacturers of machinery.

"Now the essential factor in the manufacture of glass is heat. When the original users of enamel manufactured their products, whether it was a piece of art or a piece of pottery, they were extremely careful in the use of heat. In our present age, when the use of chemicals was employed commercially, it was found that the action of certain compounds on the enamel composition would produce the same effect as an intense heat. This is the way that enamel paint was discovered and put into general use.

"It was really necessary to do this because of the desire of vehicle manufacturers to use enamel in the construction of their goods, wood being used almost exclusively for the bodies. But the enamel that was used in this way did not have a lasting effect, which the original users of enamel were able to secure. The heat treatment seemed to be necessary."

"When Dodge Brothers began manufacturing their cars, they made a very careful study of

enameling, and decided it would be necessary to build their factories so that the enamel which was applied to the bodies could be heat treated. This was a simple matter in building the open cars, for the bodies were made of steel. Thus great ovens were constructed, electrically heated, and the term "baked-on" enamel became current.

"At first in the construction of closed cars, the sedan and the coupe, the wood frame which seemed necessary in their construction, would not permit the use of the baking process. The laboratories of Dodge Brothers and their experimental shops produced the all-steel sedan and coupe, which have become so popular today."

TRUCK CO. FAILS

Springfield, Ohio.—The Kelly Springfield Motor Truck Co. has been placed in the hands of a receiver on application of the Bankers Trust Co. of New York which has asked for the foreclosure of a mortgage of a million and a half.

Canada Has Big Roads Program

(China Press Service)

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 24.—Forty million dollars is being spent on good roads in Canada this year. Highway construction has been carried on on a large scale this year than ever before and the appropriations for work are the highest on record, according to A. W. Campbell, commissioner of highways.

"Of the total sum spent, \$15,000,000 will be used on Federal aided highways, of which \$6,000,000 will come out of the Dominion treasury," said Mr. Campbell. "Expenditures being made by the provinces and counties on roads not receiving federal assistance will amount to about \$25,000,000."

There are now 1,000 miles of permanent paved road in Canada, or sufficient mileage to extend one-third of the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coast, according to Mr. Campbell, who added that this mileage is being increased as rapidly as possible.

The Dominion government has appropriated \$20,000,000 to be used in construction of main highways and market roads, calculated to cover a period of five years. This is divided among the provinces on the basis of population. Under the terms of the grant the provinces carry out the road building, and the government, on approval of the plans, contributes 40 percent of the cost. This guarantees standardization of roadways and places only 60 percent expense on the provinces.

Highway improvement has been especially rapid in the West, due to the rapid development of the great agricultural districts by the influx of new settlers, states Mr. Campbell. Farmers are doing much of their marketing with motor trucks and crops are quickly transported to market over the modern highways.

More Than Million Autos In New York

New York State's number of automobiles is expected to surpass the million mark next year. At the State Prison in Auburn, N. Y., 1,200,000 license tags are being manufactured for use in 1933. Nine hundred thousand tags were made there last year. The figures include pleasure and commercial cars and trailers.

One hundred prisoners are engaged in the work of manufacturing the tags. D. J. Grant, deputy superintendent of industries at the prison, is in charge.

Most of the hundred are serving sentences as pick-pockets, Grant said. They include men of many professions and trades, but most are skilled mechanics.

Far Eastern Republic Sees Future In Roads

Development of the Far Eastern Republic through more highways is predicted in the booklet, "Trade and Industries," published by the special delegation of that country to the United States.

"Together with the railroads and water routes," says the report, "highways are of tremendous importance. The purpose of highways, among other things, is on the one hand, to carry through the territory of the country commodities for export and to direct these commodities into the principal routes, and, on the other hand, to distribute among the population the imported goods received from the principal routes. By these highways it will be possible to reach the known vast mineral deposits."

"In the near future it will be possible to organize, either through the government or by private means, automobile and tractor transportation of freight on the same commercial basis existing at the present time on the railroads and water routes."

Car Production In U. S. Increases

Production of motor vehicles running 20 percent above September was reported to the Director's Meeting of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce in New York on November first. The total output for the entire industry for October, based on statements of shipments, is estimated at 244,400 cars and trucks. The best previous October record was 200,000 in 1919.

Increased availability of coal, which was relatively scarce in September, largely accounts for the unusual October increase. The production of the latter month met a number of unfilled orders, as well as supplying October sales, which were about 25 percent under September in most sections of the country. The fall months, though seasonally less than the summer are expected to register the best autumn trade on record.

Eight states—Mass., Ohio, Mo., Colo., N. Y., North Dak., La., and S. Dak.—report improvement in the movement of used cars. Shortage in freight transportation is maintaining the truck market at 1929 September level, with Massachusetts, Texas, Pennsylvania, and Ohio showing increases.

Based on the 10 months figures with allowance for seasonal trends, it is estimated that the total output of cars and trucks will approximate 2,400,000 passing the mark set in 1929 by 200,000. Based on past records, the renewals for next year will require 2,800,000 motor vehicles.

Prompt price readjustments have been a big factor in creating this demand, in the opinion of the industry. Motor vehicle sales have offered this year at more reasonable price levels than ever before, with the result that the public's buying power in this field was correspondingly large.

The farm market, which purchases one-third of the motor car production, is also back in improved condition this year. Motor truck trade follows the curve of general business pretty closely and is beginning to feel the stimulus of recuperation of industry, as a whole. The railroad freight car shortage is also creating a need for motor vehicles to handle the short-haul business. There is also an increasing demand for motor cars for salesmen and other business uses.

The report of motor car and motor truck production for the past 6 months as compiled by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce is as follows:

	Cars	Trucks	Total
Mar. 1932	232,451	23,788	256,239
June	245,027	25,984	271,011
July	224,057	21,457	245,514
Aug.	248,235	24,200	272,435
Sept.	189,552	13,943	203,495

Modern Electric Has Many Uses

No one type of motor car can give entire satisfaction for all demands, any more than one type of footwear, desk or railroad locomotive. A vehicle completely adaptable to long tours must differ as fundamentally from one designed for Milady's social activities about town as hunting boots must differ from dancing pumps. The same vehicle which serves the physician on his hurried and sometimes long-distance calls can no more be conveniently adapted to shopping tours than a woman's spinnet desk to the needs of a business office. Just as there must be great differences between Pacific type locomotives for long, high-speed passenger runs; Mallet types for heavy freights; switching engines and light suburban types; so there must be powerful multi-cylindered long-wheelbase touring cars; light four and six-cylinder runabouts and coupes, and, finally, compact, silent and luxurious electrics.

The field of the electric car is not difficult to distinguish, nor does it conflict with the fields for various types of gasoline or steam cars when all factors are given consideration.

To begin with, to appreciate the uses for which the electric is peculiarly fitted, it is well to examine the outstanding and distinguishing features of the vehicle. It is, above all, simple. The running gear is much like that of the gasoline car; but the moving parts are vastly less obtrusive and decidedly fewer. The complete power and driving mechanism consists of a single revolving assembly comprising the motor armature, driveshaft and universals and conventional bevel or wormdriven rear axle. The brakes are conventional, save that on some electrics there is a so-called magnetic brake in which the motor is transformed into a generator of high capacity for the purpose of holding back on grades and slowing down without the use of the friction brake. The control is simplicity itself, all control of the power being by means of a single controller lever, steering by conventional wheel, or by a cross lever, and brakes by pedals and in conjunction with control handle. Maintenance is limited to recharging of the battery, occasional replenishment of water—not oftener than the radiator of a gasoline car—and care of chassis lubrication and adjustment of similar character, but much less exact, as on the gasoline vehicle.



China Press Sports

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1922



TWO TIES IN FIRST LEAGUE; POLICE LOSE

Club And Xavier's in 1-1 Draw; Rees And School Quit Even
ENGINEERS WIN
Hansbury Team On Long End, 6-1; Customs And Lusitano Up

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS
FIRST LEAGUE
S. F. C. 1, St. Xavier's 1.
Rees 1, Public School 1.
Engineers 2, Police 1.
SECOND LEAGUE
Hansbury 6, Public School 1.
Customs 4, Rangers 0.
Rees 1, Navy 1.
Lusitano 4, Police 0.

BY "WHISTLE"

Wind seems to have spoilt good football yesterday as several teams disappointed their supporters. Especially was this the case with the Football Club and the Rees. The former playing against the St. Xavier's only managed to draw level in the last ten minutes, and the latter were only able to draw with the Public School. All the scores were small, at the Race Course, and wind seems to have spoilt things generally.

S. F. C. vs. ST. XAVIER'S

This was a most disappointing game from the spectator's point of view—at least in the case of those who went out to see the best team win by good football. There were occasional flashes of good play, but for the most part it was foot-ball of the kick and miss variety. The Xavier's started with three-quarter helping wind, and were first to show in the enemy's goal. J. Gutteries going nicely away and passing well across. Thirty received, but instead of shooting, passed across and Tensing roared.

Then the Club began to press, despite the wind, Goldman passing to Dally who ran clear and centered. But Nash tried for a better position and lost a good chance. Several chances fell to the Club in quick succession, but their shots mostly had nothing in them when they did go straight, which was seldom. White and Phillips did put in one each which might have scored, but Baker saved easily.

The pressure eased up after Goldman missed an open goal, the chance following on some fine work by Dally, and then the School began to come back. A hash run by J. Gutteries finished with a perfect center across but was intercepted, heading clear.

ST. XAVIER'S ONE UP

The first goal fell to the School, and came from a corner by J. Gutteries. Silva reached it, and handed on to Favacho who put in a rising shot on the bounce which slipped under the bar and had McLean beaten from the start. Another close shave ensued soon after. J. Gutteries going away on the right and slinging across. Teddy was just shot and put behind.

Just on half-time a fine chance fell to the Club, Hinton putting in from a free kick, and placing right in goal. While and Nash both had a try but put shot one straight to Baker, and half time found the School one up and going strong.

The second half gave the Club the advantage of the wind, but they couldn't utilize it. It was a record of incredible misses by the Club forwards; directly they got near goal they became wild, and kicked, put outside at great pace or softly straight to Baker.

Phillips and Bailey each put in one good shot during the half but Baker was ready and saved well when necessary. Occasional runs by the brothers Gutteries occurred, which were always dangerous, but St. Xavier's missed a good chance from a penalty which sailed harmlessly over the bar.

A fine run by Dally followed with a finish which went across six feet or so from goal, Goldman and Nash both missing it. Then two chances came the other way, one from the right which J. Gutteries put over, and the other a hard high shot from the same player, which McLean saved nicely. A melee ensued but the forwards missed their chance, Hinton clearing.

Just before time a misjudgment by the Xavier's back gave Goldman a chance which he took. Running through, he took the

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!
Love and joy come to you,
And to you your wassail too,
And God bless you and send you
a happy new year;
And God send you a happy New Year!

The little verse above is culled from a writer of the Twelfth Century but the wish today is as sincere as it was then.

It is a time for making new resolutions. What a wonderful world it will be if we are able to carry out—and without a break—those resolutions. Make them, gentle readers! Don't be too downhearted if on Jan. 2 you break the greater number of them. You want to do the right thing!

A Happy New Year!

MISS MINNIE RAYNER

We've been together now for forty years, and we don't seem to put on age. There ain't a fellow living in the land That I'd change for the dear old stage; There ain't a fellow living in the land That I'd swap for the dear old stage.

Yesterday morn proved a varied one. In the first place I arrived back from Ningpo. I am told that the little burg is the place where piece good merchants find a refuge when piece goods are not good. Well, it is all very nice. I found that there was one piece of it very good—the Campo Club—the boys there were able to provide without let or hindrance a great deal more than New York can these days.

You just call "Boy" and he brings you the goods. I shall go to Ningpo again.

The next thing that happened to me on that yesternorn was a delightful talk with a little lady who has made a tremendous hit here lately with the Bandman Farrel Company.

She started to tell me all sorts of things about the stage and didn't give me a chance to get out my notebook. This was a pity. The beastly thing had been given to me for Christmas and I was as anxious to fill it with facts as that insurance man, Mr. C. E. Sparke, fills his delight little volume with the latest dope.

"Yes, Mister Domino," said Miss Minnie Rayner, "I have been on the stage for forty years, and just a little bit more. But bless your sweet life it doesn't seem as long as that. In another forty years I shall think about retiring. Now my mother—she's a giddy young thing of about seventy-eight. That's her picture that you are making goo-goo over at. Sure! She's still going strong. She's waiting for me to go home again, and to ask me whether I have been a good girl in that far East, where there ain't no ten commandments and a man may have a thirst.

"Yes, Mister Domino, she isn't the only one who wants to see me again. I have two big boys who were both in the Westminster Dragoons from the start of the War. They both came through all right. They're great chaps. My word, what a time I'll have when they put their long arms around my rapidly expanding waist. Now don't try to pay compliments. I don't pretend to play ingenuite parts now. I did, mind you. There was a time when I sang and sang and sang until a very nice fellow came along. He was the Daddie of those two boys.

"You would like me to tell you all about my forty years on the stage. Why, child, it would fill

a book. I was a kiddie of ten when I made a first appearance. It was at the Temple of Varieties, Hammersmith. There was a delightful old friend of my Dad's who liked my voice and thought I could dance. He was one of the old school. Why, laddie, he used to sit on the stage at a table with a hammer that would have done credit to Noel Murray, and call out the turns as they came along. "I'll never forget the time that I came along. I got in front of an orchestra and it started. When I was supposed to start, I didn't. I forgot every line. I leaned forward to the conductor and asked him to repeat the spasm. This tickled the audience and they laughed. But I got going and I haven't dried up since.

"I was born when very young near to the Oval. You know the Kennington Oval? Well, it was just near that. It was a wonderful place in those days. We didn't have electric lights to disturb our nights, and we didn't have motors to worry our days. "I did all sorts of things when a kid. I played with Wilson Barrett in his first production of 'The Silver King.' I did any amount of kiddie parts in pantos. I played in Rip Van Winkle, and then I put my hair up. Oh, Sonnie, that was a great day. I did quite a lot of singing in those days, and my voice was a contralto. "Dorothy" saw me first. Yes, Hayden Coffin was in the show, and to begin with it proved a frost. After six weeks it came off. Then an enterprising John came along and bought the piece for a thousand pounds. He dish-up it up a little differently and with Coffin and myself in the show again, and we ran for three years. Great days, me boy! Great Days!

"I went to South Africa with the pioneer company years and years ago. How many? Well that doesn't matter. It doesn't seem so many. We went to out various pitches by wagon, track cart and mule. I loved every day of it.

"Later, on my return home, I got an offer from the 'Buffalo Bill' Co. That was the real Cody bunch. There were only two women in it. I was one of them. I must have been a dainty bit of goods too. There was a fellow named Jacques in the show. He was a fine looking chap. Not unlike you, by the way. (Blushes) He looked at me. I looked at him. Then we smiled. Then we kissed. Then we married. Then our two boys. Wonderful days!

"The first time I visited Shanghai was in 1906. I left London for a six months engagement. I didn't see the old place again for five years. I came with Bandman, and those were the days when Charlie Osborne and Harry Cole starred. I was also associated with Little George Corless (Mrs. Warwick Major) in that company and we both got over in plays like 'The Dairymaids.' It was some time that I took up character parts. That was the time when I fancied I saw a grey hair peeping through the auburn. That was the time when I found that it wasn't so easy to get my A. L.'s together. "What was my favorite part? Why 'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.' Bandman wired me to take this up at short notice, and although Roy Smith was loathe to let me leave the company he was managing, I had to get.

"I came out here again in 1910. Since then I have been playing in London shows. I was with Mrs. Lewis Walker for five years in 'Zaza' and my last big show at Home was 'The Rotters.' I might have come out in 1915 but the first boat—the Persia—was missed.

(Continued on Page 3)

Brick Muller Of California Is Greatest Football End In U. S. Gridiron History

By Harry Kingman

The greatest college athlete of them all is "Brick" Muller of California. In San Francisco and in New York, in Chicago and in New Orleans, the followers of college sport have their hats off today to this sorrel-topped "Bear" from the Golden West. The state which produced Ralph Rose, and Eddie Beeson, and Frank Gotch, and Charlie Paddock, and Frank Chance and many another world beater, now presents the kingpin of them all.

"Brick" Muller of California, America is talking about him today as perhaps she has never talked about a college athlete before. Small boys follow him down the street in silent awe, college girls dream of a red-haired giant performing supernatural feats on stadium sod, sporting writers deliriously read upon team of paper in the attempt to do justice to this new superman of the sport page, and all the fans and fanatics of the nation are paying him homage.

"Brick" can hit a baseball out of sight. He is a real ball player. But his right to fame is not based upon his baseball skill. He is captain of this year's California track team; the team which for two seasons has gone East and brought back the championship of America. In the last Olympic Games Muller raised his 190 pounds over the high jump cross bar at six feet four for a second place. But it's not as a wonderful all-round track star that he takes his rightful place in the Hall of Fame. It is upon the football gridiron that "Brick" Muller has immortalized his name. The big Californian is the greatest football end that the present generation has ever looked upon. On the chalked turf he is supreme; the ideal; the impossible come true.

ALL-AMERICA END
Muller is a student at the University of California. Since he began to play under the colors of the Gold and Blue of the Berkeley school three years ago the nation has for the first time looked upon the spectacle of a Western eleven taking its place at the top of the heap. California hasn't lost a game since Muller came. In 1920 he flashed forth so brilliantly, as he made it possible for his team to overwhelm Ohio State in the annual East vs. West conflict, that even the effete East, the home of football, was impressed. Of course Walter Camp couldn't select him for his All-American team, as no Westerner could be worthy of that, but he did receive honorable mention. In 1921, however, "Brick" had such a season that from Walter Camp down he was unanimously placed at end on the great mythical honor eleven.

On the defense Muller was like a brick wall. In some games as many as three men were assigned to put him out of the play, but somehow or other he invariably nailed the man with the ball. On the offense he opened holes which two linemen abreast could have negotiated. Occasionally he was called back of the line to forward pass, and the most memorable football sight many a fan has ever seen has been that of a sixty-yard chuck from "Bricks."

paw down the field and into the clutch of one of his cohorts.

CAL'S BEST ELEVEN

This year California had the best aggregation in her history, winning every match as usual and running up a total score of over 400 points against the best opponents the West could offer. But in the final game of the year, the game with Stanford, the joy of the California rooters over victory was tempered with sorrow over the thought that "Brick" Muller was playing his final game. As they watched their illustrious, electrifying, red-topped representative mopping up with the wearers of the "S" they could not shake themselves free of a sense of depression.

"Brick" had done the moloskins for the last time. He who had been the first to bring national football fame to the West was done. His friends knew that he would not bother with professional football, and since there was to be no intersectional clash at New Year's in which he might have one more opportunity to furnish his thrills it truly seemed that a great career had terminated.

Then came the word that in December there was to be a big benefit game at Columbus, Ohio, between two teams chosen from the best players in the U. S. The East was to play the West, each squad to be composed of men who during recent years had been All-American. Muller was asked to play and on the team representing the West.

Fifty thousand spectators sat in the immense new Ohio State College Stadium in Columbus, Ohio, to watch the most notable football game that had ever been staged. The players down there on the turf were the cream of American football. Never before had there been such a grouping of luminaries. During the preliminary warming-up a husky, auburn-haired Westerner gripped a ball in his big palm and hurled it seventy-five yards to a teammate near the other end of the field. The crowd gasped. "Who in the world is that?" they questioned. "That's Brick Muller of California" stated those in the know. "He is the only west coast player who has been chosen by Walter Camp for All-American. He has some 3,000 miles to take part in this benefit game. Can he be as good as he is reputed to be? Won't it be a shame if he fails to play well after having come so far?"

UP POPPED "BRICK"

"Ready East? Ready West?" The whistle sounded and the game of the century was under way. The play was spectacular but so evenly matched were the opposing elevens that for a good part of the scrimmage it seemed that there would be no score. Finally however the East fought to the West's thirty yard line, and "Red" Roberts, the star kicker of Center College, dropped back for a place-kick. The great crowd was holding its breath. Roberts was not likely to miss a kick from this distance and the throng in the stands,

did some brilliant work at times, but unevenly.

The individual scores were as follows: From the floor, D. C. Feng 7; Chas. Feng, 12; Jacobus, 10; Jackson, 5; Joinson, 3; Liang, 2. Fouls: Chas. Feng, 5; Jackson, 2. The foreign team was very poor on shooting fouls. The Reds and the Blacks met on Thursday afternoon, and the Blacks got their first victory, leaving the Reds in the hole to the score of 32 to 28. These teams are pretty well matched, being composed of the dozen best men of the University. The game was clean, there being only two or three personal fouls, and only a few technical. The best work was done by the following men: For the Blacks, Capt. Ling shot 8 baskets, C. D. Zung 5, Kwok 1, and Chu 2. For the Reds, Yul shot 6, Yang 4 and Wu 4. Harry Liang umpired.

The league is being followed by hundreds of people with keen interest. This is especially true of the student classes, the five government and five mission middle schools and the University being represented on each occasion by scores of watchers.

Bassan, With O'Neill Up



BASSAN is called the French wonder horse, after his victory in the Longchamps Endurance Race, at two miles, carrying 130 pounds, in which he was ridden by Frank O'Neill, the American jockey, who leads all European riders.

RACE MEETING HERE TOMORROW IS FOR CHARITY

There will be five events on the Shanghai Race Club New Year's Day program tomorrow morning. The proceeds of the meeting will go to the fund for maintenance of British soldiers' graves at Tientsin, the King's Daughters Society and the Shantung Road Hospital.

Seventy eight ponies are entered in the five races and some excellent sport is anticipated. The first saddling bell is at 10:15 o'clock.

- The program is as follows:
- 1.—The New Year Cup.—1 1/4 miles.
 - 2.—The New Year Handicap, "A" Class.—1 1/4 miles.
 - 3.—The New Year Handicap, "B" Class.—1 1/4 miles.
 - 4.—The New Year Scramble.—1/2 mile.
 - 5.—The New Year Sprint Race.—1/2 mile.

LEWIS GUN CUP SHOOT JAN. 20; SQUADS PRACTICE

The first competition for the Lewis Gun Cup, presented by Mr. A. Brooke Smith, Civil Commandant of the Corps, 1920-1922, will be held on Saturday, January 20, 1923. The Lewis Gun Squads of the American Company, S. V. C., are hard at work preparing for this competition.

The Lewis Gun was the invention of an American army officer, Colonel I. N. Lewis, and its value in modern warfare is to be demonstrated by tests such as is undertaken by this competition.

Gun drill will be held on Wednesday, January 3, at 5:30 p.m., and first firing practice on Saturday morning, January 6, at 7 o'clock sharp. A full turnout of all Lewis Gun men is desired.

Practice 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Percut Course will be fired next Tuesday morning, when all recruits who have fired the first four practices should be present.

THIRD YEAR TEAM WINS INTER-CLASS TITLE AT FUHTAN

In the inter-class football championship of Fuh Tan University the third year students of Fuh Tan Middle School emerged pinnant winners after defeating the second year team by a score of 4 to nothing.

The game was staged on the ground of the Middle school. Those on the winning team were: T. C. Kuo, L. D. Zau, K. Y. Zung, S. Per, H. N. Lee, Y. Z. Zau, G. Wei, C. H. Tong, C. L. Zung, K. F. Mao, S. S. Zung.

Harriers Men Out For Trial Run; No Racing

Two squads of Shanghai Harriers Club men went for a three-mile jaunt across country yesterday afternoon, starting from the American School at 3 o'clock. There was no racing, the men keeping well bunched. Messrs. Van Hook and Allie were the first three in.

BOTELHO WINS IN SATURDAY PAPER 'UNT

Patterson Wins "Heavy" Bremner Breaks Collar Bone

A DUSTY RIDE

Dr. Davis And Thompson Winners In Holiday Paper Chases

BY JOHNNY WALKER

On that happiest day of days, X'mas, Scribe awoke at peep o'dawn with a head heavy with overnight festivities and applied his lips thoughtfully to a bottle of chow water the houseboy had left on the table overnight. Too much plum pudding is not an ideal diet for a riding man. Shakespeare saith "Love, love, thou robst me of my rest, and like a nightmare lies heavy on my breast." The same applies to plum pudding.

Another disappointment, Santa Claus had not been down the chimney, for the Scribe's chimney sock lay empty over the bedstead, the only thing left in it the same old hole where the big toe fits. And so after five strains of asperger for breakfast, Scribe girded up his loins and made ready for Kirk, for he felt the dinner's touch was the only stifle place. And there he was much uplifted with the beautiful service and thought sadly of the days when The Hunt also boasted an unsurpassed choir.

SPARKE FALLS DOWN

Maestro Sparke for some reason has not wielded his baton this season. Time was when he had a new song for each hunt, but something has taken the pep out of him. It can't be financial difficulties because it is known he starts breakfast every morn with kippers and only rich men can afford that. No carols on Xmas Eve, no nothing, the Race Club was like a hearse. The real truth must be that age is telling on him; nobody can dodge that. Perhaps also he is disappointed at the poor response to the white round to buy him a new pink coat. For once, the great heart of Shanghai missed its best. The only response was one button in the plate and nobody felt inclined to stitch a coat out of it.

Came Xmas time in a charming house in charming company, but o'lor more plum pudding. Scribe felt he might as well die young and so assimilated a few more square fong, then breathing heavily made his way to the Meet. That was cheery anyway, miles of motor cars, mobs of ponies, crowds of folk, riders and otherwise, lashings of pink coats, smiles, good wishes, good fellowship, but of song, not a note.

DOLLY IN COMMAND

Brigadier General Daigarn lined up the field for Ah Fong, to photograph, and at the command, "From the right, number!" the Young Men smartly saluted. One hundred and one was the tally of the half circle, and as many as could see were pushed into line, who field probably totalled one hundred and forty starters.

Then came the job of holding the devils in. One hundred and forty mouths each breathing the fumes of gin and dust, a tough well dressed lot they were, as aforesaid, waiting the glad word. The Steward, in charge and attended to get in front and push off first, but hounds broke away before he had an opportunity, and were quickly swallowed up in dust like a London fog.

One little bit of a jump start accounted for many a sight, lad, prominent amongst whom was young Drakeford, more mixing it up at Artery Creek Platform and the succeeding jump, then hounds seemed to trail out and all one could see was a great bank of dust going very fast. Next point this Scribe remembers was the Platform near Old Woman's Monument, swing right before Forth and on to Rubicon Creek, which was waded and crossed waded at Miss Johnstone's Line. Parts of the creek bed had been dug out and many men got stuck. It was here that Elliot and Moon stayed behind to play Water Babies. Riderless ponies were both numerous and a nuisance.

MR. STITT WAS HAPPY

Down Miss Johnstone's Line, Scribe met Mr. Stitt riding like a spring, covered with mud and water, a bad crossing apparently, but very happy. Just by Liddell's Bunge came a check, which gave the rear guard a chance to get ahead, but it was no advantage, for green runner was laid at a stone bridge near the Aerodrome. This meant a long wait, grateful to everybody. Here, Captain Dicken's pony lay down seemingly to have a roll as so many ponies do, but

actually to die. Poor thing, it just withered and stiffened. All over in a minute. Anyhow that's a good way to pass out, but sad to witness.

Away again over the horrible ground, towards No. 7. Bridge, jam into the narrow village and dangerously over a stone bridge, jove, it was good to get into open country again. Dust was not so bad now for the field was well sprung out. Over two platforms leading to Yellow Joss Lane, this Scribe, riding snailly pulled up and that did him in right enough for the leading hounds never faltered, but took the long line of jumps at racing speed. Whether the gin or the finger absorbed at time was responsible is unknown, but all the Young Men at this time were riding like demented souls. One young fellow, a Scotchman apparently, dashed by this Scribe, yelling "Gerrup, Brierley ye could dily!" and Brierley certainly did gerrup. Later he got down but that's another story.

Slip through Moleskin, left front to the new platform, some very hard ground, then splash through the Rubicon again. By Clear Water, Sellick was spread eagle like a grotesque dandy long legs, but he wasn't hurt and one can't stop on a Xmas run in unless a man is hurt. Family Tree and Westward Ho. Platform, those fine jumps at Westward Ho, Drop and Crawl, Barrier Creek with its whacking jumps all seemed to flash by.

THE DOG AGAIN

Ahead was a little crowd of Pinks and two black coats, but alas, there was no catching them and after a real mad finish, marks win or not, Scribe arrived to find that gallant little Doctor Davis had won for the second time this season and had secured one of the Ayscough Cups, which he received from the fair hands of the fair donor. And Johnny Patterson got the Pat Man's Cup, though he wasn't on the card. Never mind, Johnny, you'll get your Pink this season and that's a prophecy.

Dusty but happy the young men finished after a topping run and many thanks to The Master (his wisdom exceeded Solomon) for laying such a good scent.

The Card

EMAS HUNT, DEC. 25, 1922
Start: Corner Hungjiao and Warren Roads.
Finish: Bee Line.
Laid by: The Master, Mr. F. W. Potter.

- (1) Dr. C. Noel Davis on Sherwood.
- (2) Mr. F. A. Pollock on Bachelor Day.
- (3) Mr. J. V. Botelho on Tiga.
- (4) Mr. J. E. Andrews on Glendon.
- (5) Mr. A. T. Campbell on Halpin.
- (6) Mr. A. J. P. Heard on Liffelield.

It was good to see Gumshee Gibby at the old game again. Gumshee is looking his former handsome self again and it is said bar for bad luck he would have won the Fifth Hunt. Also Gordon Mackie looks like coming back to his old love for he was out on a griffin and had a topping ride.

MRS. AYSBOUGH SPEAKS
Here follows Mrs. Ayscough's charming speech as culled from our senior contemporary.

"Gentlemen of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club, it gives us great pleasure to present cups this afternoon, as the Paper Hunt Club has always claimed our deep interest."

"My husband has been an enthusiastic member since 1884, and, speaking for myself, I always feel that the Club, quite unconsciously, played the important role of match-maker. The first time I realised that 'Francis Ayscough' was anything more than a mere name, was a Paper Hunt one bright afternoon much like this, in 1895, when after waiting an unreasonable time for the stragglers, the 'Master,' as he was then, appeared—a truly lamentable sight! His chin torn open, his coat in tatters on his back. It transpired that in landing over a jump Mr. Henry Morris' pony had just cleared my husband's prostrate form with his forefeet, and had used the conveniently placed back as a cushion for his hind. Nothing daunted, possibly not realising his dilapidated appearance, the 'Master,' as soon as he arrived, introduced the winner of the Hunt to Mrs. Charles Liddell, who presented a cup that afternoon and all was well."

"Forgive me for introducing this piece of ancient and personal history. I wanted you to understand why the Paper Hunt, most sporting of Clubs, has a very special interest for us."

"We are shortly leaving Shanghai, nevertheless we hope in years to come to see many more hunts. It is a matter of satisfaction to us that such a fine field has competed for our cups, and we congratulate most heartily the winners of the light and heavy weights on their victories. I have much pleasure in presenting the cups for the Christmas Hunt, 1922."

Young Thompson Wins Boxing Day Hunt

BY JOHNNY WALKER

Johnston was the Fox for this and it is very well known that whilst honest, he is no easy fox to follow. Also he always runs in the Kiangwan country where every jump is bigger than the last one, and wetter. But the survivors of the small field of determined thrustlers who went out to try conclusions with hard going, dust, and b's jumping say that John had thought of all these things and let them down rather easier than usual. There was the customary quota of grief. David Brand returned a troglodyte. David is always lucky at Kiangwan. Ben of the tribe of Beth got knocked out for a time, whilst The Master (his thigh is N.Y. white) came home minus half his breeches.

The finish was well contested and saw Young Thompson first home on Silver Wing. He thus wins the hierarchy of Pinks and accepted the usual congratulations with becoming modesty. A good lad, that, been placed many times and rider hard and straight.

Harold Robinson came in a close second thus adding another to his long list of wins as a Heavy Weight.

A review of the Card reveals Mr. Martin, a guest of the Hunt as a dare-devil rider. Hickling, we all know goes out for blood every time, but Edmund on that gallant and most ancient pony Sir Lamerock was a surprise, whilst Patterson on Cumberland would have got his Pink had Robble not beaten him out of it.

The Card—Sixth Hunt

Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1922.
Start: Stone Bridge (Golf Line) Kiangwan.
Finish: J. J's Joya.
Laid by: Mr. John Johnstone.
(1) Mr. A. B. Thompson on Silver Wing.
(2) Mr. H. G. Robinson on Multum in Parvo.
(3) Mr. E. H. Martin on White Diamond.
(4) Mr. N. W. Hickling on The Prioate.
(5) Mr. E. Toog on Sir Lamerock.
(6) Mr. J. J. Patterson on Cumberland.

Yesterday's Hunt Won By Botelho

BY JOHNNY WALKER

It's hard to get up in the morning, moaned a certain person who felt he had hardly gone to bed at all. Then when he had undressed his optics and saw what a glorious morn it was, he moaned again, very sun, very dust, this day will I surely break my blinkling neck.

And so to office and a parody of work. Rubber's up anyhow and that's a comfort. Then tiffin, up tiffin, no wanches boy take away chop chop. Then to The Start at a place called London Town, Siccawel more far.

And there gathered together at the Start four men, four dandy hounds, to wit, young Drakeford, young Eastwood, Admiral Fitz and this humble Scribe. Benbow also should have been there, but alas, he is prostrate with flu, poor lad. And they regarded each other mournfully, for each had an eye like a poached egg in a pool of blood. For the night before they had been to a heavenly resort called Carlton where they had disported themselves with sundry beautiful vixens and danced with them divers dances, which was almost as good as brating, for you bumped, crossed and rode off other folk, and every now and then took a jump. And there was dust too.

But by doctor's orders the limit of excitement permitted Scribe in future is to attend The Master's (his face is like the sun) tea party which is held between the hours of five and six in the afternoon of the eve of the Jewish Sabbath in the Race Club at which he dispenses smiles to all

Young Men who come to assuage their hunger and thirst at his expense. Oh, come all ye faithful! Free teas on Fridays.

WHERE MAFOOS FAIL

At the start close by London Town, the time of waiting was agreeably beguiled by a runaway pony and by the efforts of the mafos to get their charges over a platform, or over a bridge with a hole in the center. It is an interesting fact that not one single mafos knows how to lead over a bridge.

The spectators of whom there were as many as hunters, mostly wended their way to a jump which is horribly named Grayrigg's Delight and were rewarded for their trouble in due course. Spectators are absolutely ghoulish in their desire to see grief. John Johnston did a roaring trade at underwriting catching runaway ponies at \$1 Mex. per time. Smart business man is John!

A field of fifty strong paraded and went away at three sharp. The Fox knows his business for he laid scent along a narrow path bordered by fence and creek so as to fetch hounds to Grayrigg's Delight in couples. First man up on a tearaway pony refused, was balked but got over somehow and away to the new Minghong Road, crossing the Railway, sharp left over a good water jump, the Platform on Baffling Creek, so to Concrete Bridge where green signalled a halt.

After this came the Rose Garden jump, Crawford's Curve now being impossible, a small check, then west, by south to another water jump named Paper was hard to see, what with dust and sun and going was slow as far as the Farm Yard where hounds ran out of scent. Only temporarily though, but when it was picked up, the field came on a whacking water jump. Nobody cleared it, and how the ponies managed to crawl through is one of those unexplained mysteries in which the China pony abounds.

EDWARDS DID A DIVE
Due west, right into the eye of the sun, recrossing the new road, to a wade near The Plant Pot Temple, then a real daddy of a B.M.H. where Edwards did a first class head dive.

The mud was so soft only his heels were visible and when pulled out he made a noise like uncorking champagne. Poor Edwards, everybody gave him a wide berth after that Rounding Burnham Beches, on to the new road again, then a north-west slant over the Railway, a wade, and check. This didn't last long and the next point was Babba-combe Ford where the local gentry had laid all sorts of pups. After this a very long check was taken to the East as far as French Artery Creek.

This put away many who might have won. Back to Babba-combe Village, where scent was found towards Bad Dog Village, over Dead Cat Creek Platform and Dead Cat Line, a most horrible series of traps, hence due East to the Flags at World's End. Being well behind, Scribe amused himself catching ponies, and finished easy, no use killing a pony when you have no chance of winning.

Near the Flags lay poor Robble Bremner, absolutely knocked out.

The Scribe hears that the poor lad has however got off with a broken collar bone.

PATTERSON GETS PINK

Botelho won on Tiga, closely followed by Rea whom Scribe has spotted several times riding good and hard. The best news was that Johnny Patterson came in third and at last after much trying got what his heart longed for, his first Pink. Scribe's prophecy that Paters would win thus comes true. Bravo Paters. You surely will be put on the Bar tonight.

The run was a good one, marred by dust, but that's not the Foxes' fault. Simply the Young Men won't do their jobs piddly properly or rain would have fallen 'ere this.

Scribe will lay Tuesday's Hunt for Botelho in French country and will give a new slice of country, with some fair jumps. Red, white and yellow paper will be laid.

THE CARD

7th Hunt—Saturday, Dec. 30, 1922.

Start:—London Town.

Finish:—World's End.

Laid by:—Messrs. H. G. Robinson and A. B. Thompson.

1.—Mr. J. V. Botelho on Tiga.

2.—Mr. G. A. Rea on The Handit.

3.—Mr. J. J. Patterson on Nonesuch late Nunsfield.

4.—Mr. J. C. Greig on Strathclyde.

5.—Mr. H. W. Lester on Coat of Arms.

6.—Mr. P. Stang-Lund on Catwampus.

*H.W.

Two Ties In First League; Police Lose

(Continued from Page 1)

bounce and went straight for goal, beating Baker easily with a low drive.

For St. Xavier's, the forwards played their usual snappy game; they were always on the ball and always dangerous, and had they been better backed up, would have been good for a bigger score.

Johnson was easily the pick of the defence, his play was clean and clever, and equally good with head or foot. The rest of the defence played the man game too much, and wasted time doing it. Baker was good in goal and had no chance with the one Club goal.

The less said about the Club forwards the better, but for the defence the halves were good. McMurray was playing a fine game and passing low to his forwards, in fact all three were equally strong in attack and defence, and the backs were pretty sound.

RECS VS. PUBLIC SCHOOL

The draw result in this game was somewhat of a surprise, though both teams were not up to strength, the Recs' halves being all out of commission and Drake and Hanson away from the School team.

The first half found the Recs pressing with the wind behind, but they could not get through. The School broke away in spurts but the defence was too good and the first half was pointless.

Ten minutes after resumption A. Sofoulis went away and after a characteristic solo effort scored a fine goal.

The boys kept working and,

helped by the wind, kept the defence busy. Their efforts were at last successful, for from a scrimmage Moosa shot, and Remedios, running out, fell, hooking the ball back with his hand too late.

The wind spoilt the forward work on both sides and the standard of play was not up to the average of either team.

HANBURY VS. PUBLIC

This game was played in the Hongkew Recreation Ground. The Hanbury School won by a wide margin over the latter by 8 goals to 1. The game was a walk-over for the Hanburians whose fast play and team work dashed the Publicans Brown (4), Howe (2), Mishun (1) and Park (1) were the scorers for the Hanbury, while Hutchinson was the lone scorer for the Public. Waller, Selwaris, Toledo, Sofoulis and Wilson were the pick of the defense for the victors.

The Public School's attack was very feeble owing to lack of combination. Turner and Whynns, former pupils of the Hanbury School starred for the losers vanguard.

CUSTOMS VS. RANGERS

This game was played at 3 p.m. The Rangers won the toss and played with the wind. Both sides worked hard but no score was registered in the first half and it was not until the second half that the first goal was in sight. Ogden passed to Barnes who scored the first point, Barnes running from the right wing passed to Ogden who put the ball right into the corner of the net.

Ten minutes after a pass from Ogden to Barnes who rushed the goal into the net scored another for the Customs. 5 minutes after this Barnes again shot for goal but the ball hit the post and rebounded to Ogden who made good. A few minutes after, Ogden running down on the left wing put in another from the extreme left. This ended the match.

The score was 5-0 in favor of the Customs. The pick and Smith starred for the Rangers. Ogden, Barnes and Tipton, while Wilson, Day, McCathy and Smith starred for the Rangers.

HANBURY V. ST. XAVIER'S

Monday, at Hongkew Park

Hanbury School lineup: J. Wilson, E. Waller, H. Park, E. Koch, B. Schwartz, H. G. Huckstep (Capt.), J. Corbin, P. Brown, T. Symons, T. Sofoulis, E. Howe.

Reserves: A. Mishunlin, H. Harvey, S. Moalem.



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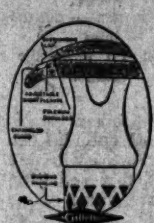
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Golofina

THE JAMAICA CIGAR

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

Brick Muller Of California Is Greatest Football End In U. S. Gridiron History

(Continued from Page 1)

mostly Western in partisanship, was rightfully apprehensive. The ball was passed straight and true to the hands of the kneeling quarterback, who quick as a flash placed it on the ground just as Robert's trusty toe started it on its way to the goal posts. But the ball never reached the goal posts for which it started.

Muller's play up to this point had been splendid but as yet he had not done anything of a specially spectacular nature. Now the time had come. What happened after Robert started his kick is the kind of thing that one reads in a Frank Merriwell story but is lucky to see once in a life time.

At the snap of the ball Muller had charged so fiercely that he had burst through the All-American line confronting him like a cannon ball going through a window pane. The ball from Robert's toe struck the upfield arms of the onrushing Californian and bounded away in front of him.

DASHED FOR GOAL

Scoping it up he was off for the enemy goal 65 yards away. The fifty thousand rose to its feet and roared and raved. So this was the "Brick" Muller they'd been hearing about. With defeat staring him in the face he had broken through and blocked Robert's kick, had recovered the ball, and was now streaking it for the other end of the field.

"Go to it Brick," they shrieked. "Run, Straightarm him. Fight. Whoops. Whoops. He's over." Muller had carried the ball over for the only score of the game.

Can you put your eyes and half way imagine how you would have felt had you witnessed that spectacle? Here before you was a young chap who had come 3,000 miles to play for charity and to prove to 50,000 more or less sceptical people that the California brand of football which he represented was all that it was cracked up to be. Would he flincher as do so many press-agented stars in the championship game? No. "Brick" was no "Babe" Ruth. When his big opportunity arrived all that he did was to pull the most remarkable and timely play

in the book. It makes the chills run up and down my spine to think of it. No wonder the big fellow is a marked man today. It is no wonder that after the game "Brick" was elected captain of his eleven, and was presented with the ball which had been in play as a memento of his day's work.

MODEST, UNASSUMING

And I have known "Brick" Muller for so long that I know that he is the same modest and unassuming lad today that he was as an unknown. He hasn't a "swelled head." What an example he is to the youngsters who worship him. "Brick" never had a smoke or a drink in his life. He is an officer in one of the campus Christian organizations. He is clean and true all the way through. Throughout the West he is revered for his sportsmanship. On some occasions opposing players have, in the heat of battle, tried to foul and cripple him. Many have seen the referee warn or penalise the offenders but none ever saw Muller hang around to put in his word. If able, he picked himself up and went back to his position. He was always out there to play football, fierce football, but nothing else. What an athlete he was, but better yet what a good sport he was.

The city of Columbus was so stirred up over his recent exhibition that Mayor Thompson sent the following telegram to President David P. Barrows of the University of California: "May we congratulate you upon the sportsmanship and football genius of 'Brick' Muller. After today's performance in the game here we understand how Ohio State was defeated two years ago. We are proud to have Muller as our guest and gratified that his 3,000 miles of travel did not bedim the brilliance of his talent."

Here's to you, "Brick" Muller of California, the flower of American football skill and sportsmanship. May many a youngster follow in your footsteps.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

It was torpedoed. The second boat, the Malaya, I travelled overland to meet at Marseilles. It was torpedoed before it got there. The third boat I hadn't the faintest idea of catching. I stayed at home.

"But what change in this town. I remember when I first came, the Bund was a garden. I learned many a part there. Today the big buildings astonish me. Certainly Shanghai is a great city and it has been wonderfully good to us all. We don't want to go away but we must. But wish all the playgoers a very happy New Year and tell them that I am looking forward to visiting them for another forty years."

ADOLFO CARPI

After I had left Miss Rayner I met another well known theatrical personality. For some thirty years Signor Adolfo Carpi has been bringing out to these climes the best things that Italy can provide in the way of opera. He arrived here on the Empress of Australia with his company, and they are all ready to give their first show—Aida—on Saturday, January 6.

Carpi has not had an easy time of it just lately. He was travelling in advance of his company in November on the Suiyan from Macao to Hongkong. When the boat was not more than a couple of hours out of Macao it was attacked by pirates and everything that was worth having was taken. Carpi managed to save some of his stuff by hiding it in a wash basin. It was all very exciting but not nearly so entertaining as

the Italian Grand Opera Company ought to be.

I said to Carpi "Look here, you've been out now for many years, and you have brought some excellent stuff. How does this company compare with your former ones?" The reply came immediately. "I have taken a year to get this company together. I know it is the best that ever visited the Far East. I have fifty voices. Every voice is good. I have Cappelli—a what a tenor!—I have Scamuzzi and you know what he is. I have in Madame Impallomeni a dramatic soprano that is bound to be a success. Then there is Mauceri, the bass. He is rich in tones. Maestro Castagnino is our conductor. He is fine. Yes, you can tell all your readers that the Italian Grand Opera Company is good. You can tell them that it is the best that has been brought out here. You can tell them that I stake my reputation upon them. We have done well everywhere. In Java we had a wonderful time. I am sure Shanghai will like us.

"We are carrying some beautiful scenery. The scenes are absolute replicas, but naturally a little smaller, of the scenes built at the Scala, Milan.

"We open with 'Aida.' The principals who will appear in that opera are Mme. Impallomeni; Gigorgi (tenor); Mauceri (bass); Mm. Vornos (Mezzo soprano); Paterna (basso); and Scamuzzi."

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